

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] { PRICE FIVEPENCE. }
 { PER ANNUM, BY POST. 21 ds. }

THE TRETOL TON AND IRON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £30,000, in 15,000 shares of £2 each.
Issue of 5000 shares of £2 each.
Payable upon application, and £1 upon allotment, after which there will be no further liability.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN POSTLETHWAITE, Jun., 12, Scotch-street, Whitehaven.
WILLIAM PAGEN, Lonsdale-place, Whitehaven.
FLETCHER PAGEN, Lunsdale Villa, Tranmere Park, Liverpool.

BANKERS.
THE LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), Liverpool.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—J. FLETCHER PAGEN.

SOLICITORS.
TRODSHAM AND NICHOLSON, 11, Harrington-street, Castle-street, Liverpool.

OFFICES.
OXFORD CHAMBERS, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

This company is formed for the purpose of providing the necessary machinery for an extensive lease, for tin and iron ore, the well-known mine called Bodmin, Cornwall, which is held on lease for an unexpired term of 21 years, and for tin 1-18th. A royalty for iron of 1s. per ton, and for tin 1-18th. This is now being worked successfully for iron ore, which, as will be seen from Dr. Todd's analysis, is of first-rate quality, producing over 63 per cent. of iron, which is considerably above the average of the best Cumberland ore.

The operations of the present proprietors have been mainly directed to the thorough development of the mine, several thousand tons of the ore have been sent to South Wales during the present year, proving the quality to be not only very regular.
The results of tin ore have also been laid open, and about 1000 tons raised, which will be seen from the result of the samplings given below, is also of excellent quality:

No. 1 LEVEL.—18 fathoms from surface.
Average value of tin ore east of shaft, £15 per fathom.
Value of the end in the same lode, £20 per fathom.
Average value of tin ground, west of shaft, £10 per fathom.
(A sample taken from this part of the mine since the above, gives a value of £184 per fathom).

No. 2 LEVEL.—27 fathoms from surface.
Value of lode going east of shaft, £15 per fathom.
Value of lode west of shaft, £23 per fathom.

No. 3 LEVEL.—35 fathoms from surface.
Value of lode east of shaft, £70 per fathom.
(At this point there is a leader of tin worth £200 per fathom).
Value of lode at the eastern end of this level, £23 per fathom.
Value of lode west of shaft, £10 per fathom.
Value of lode 15 fathoms further west, £15 per fathom.
Average value of lode, £23 per fathom of 16 tons.

These estimates that about £2 per fathom will cover the cost of mining, and preparing for market, taking the average of the above figures, and assuming an output of 100 tons per day, will leave a profit of about £15,000 a year, or about 10 per cent. on the capital of the company, without taking any account of the profits from the tin ore, which, with only the same output, may be safely put down at fully 50 per cent. This leaves an ample margin for large profits, even should the tin ore be depressed in the price of the minerals, and after making a liberal allowance for contingencies. The tin samples were carefully vanned and assayed, and in making the above calculations no advantage was taken of the specially rich portions of the lode mentioned in the list of samplings.

The capital of the company is divided into 15,000 shares, 10,000 of which are held by the proprietors as their interest in the undertaking, and 5000 are now available for subscription.

The present proprietors will continue the management, in conjunction (if thought desirable) with additional directors, to be chosen from the other shareholders, and will continue to work the mine for tin as well as iron on the scale proposed, and have been at great pains and expense to prove the value of the property, and to test the correctness of their own views have had it inspected by Mr. Todd, Esq., of Cardiff, whose report, as well as that of the manager of the mine, is annexed. It will be seen from this that the mine has many advantages of the richness of its ores.

The tin ore is completely drained to a depth of 35 fathoms by an adit level, from a stream adjoining, sufficient water power can be obtained to drive a large quantity of stamps.

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THE GOGINAN AND LEVEL NEWYDD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000.
Divided into 15,000 shares of £2 10s. each.
Payable 10s. a share on application, and 10s. a share on allotment.
The remainder by instalments of 5s. a share at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM FRANCIS, Esq.
ROBERT HENTY, Esq.
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.
(With power to add to the number.)

MANAGERS—Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.
OFFICES—6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

Where prospectuses may be had, and applications for shares are to be addressed.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is to be formed to purchase the lease of the Goginan Mines, with the valuable plant and machinery thereon, and to carry out the works of exploration. This property is situated 7 miles from the town and shipping port of Aberystwyth, and the set extends over a mile upon the course of the lodes.

The ore is rich in silver, and the present price is upwards of £19 per ton. There is ample water-power, and therefore steam-power is not required.

There is a large quantity of machinery on the mines, including numerous water-wheels, crushing-mills, drawing-machines, and also all necessary pumping-gear and dressing apparatus, agents' houses, offices, workshops, storehouses.

Arrangements for leases have been made for a renewed term of 21 years, at reduced royalty.

The great productiveness and profitable results which formerly attended the working of these celebrated mines are well known; and it is confidently considered that, by the judicious outlay of (say) £15,000, they can be brought again to a state of their former prosperity, when for many years the profit was from £4000 to £5000 a year.

The liquidator of the Goginan Mines Company has entered into a conditional arrangement to hand over to the directors of this company the leases, plant, machinery, and stores as a going concern, upon the following conditions:

That he receives a sum of money sufficient to pay and satisfy all the liabilities of the Goginan Mines Company, and for the obtaining of new leases, not exceeding £5000 in cash and £1000 in fully paid-up shares, in addition to 3363 fully paid-up shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders in the old company according to their respective holdings, in lieu of the 5605 into which the company is divided, on which more than £30,000 has been paid.

The remaining shares of the 12,000 to be issued, and the payment to be made by instalments, as stated above.

A provisional contract has been entered into, dated Jan. 28, 1873, and made between the Goginan Mines Company (Limited) of the one part and Joseph Cleaver of the other part, for the purchase of the mine, and the same can be seen at the company's offices.

Goginan Mines, December, 1872.—I beg to submit you the following report on these mines, stating what I would recommend to be done for their further opening out and proper development.

The operations have of late been chiefly confined to the driving of the 110 fathom level, east of winze below the 100, and stopping the back of same, where a large and strong lode, varying from 8 to 12 feet wide, has been opened out for about 100 fms. in length, worth in places 1 ton to 1½ ton of silver lead ore per fathom. In the present end of this level east the lode is 5 feet wide, ore throughout, and producing from 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom; and in the stopes the lode yields about the same quantity per fathom. But having to draw the stuff and water by manual labour to the 100 is very costly; in order, therefore, to avoid this Bryn Pica shaft should be sunk, and levels driven at greater depths westward into the long run of good ore ground below alluded to, which, from present appearances, would bring this part of the mine again into a profitable position. The eastern ground towards and under the level, should also be worked.

There are several other points of great promise in this property to be carried out, viz., to extend the cross-cut south to intersect the south lode at the deep adit or 60 fms. level, west of Bryn Pica shaft, which is about 100 fms. below surface; also to continue the deep adit level eastward under the level mine, where we have about 70 fms. in length on line of lode, which would be 20 fms. deeper than their present workings, they having gone down to the extent of their boundary line for that length, and where there was a great quantity of ore raised.

The eastern part of Goginan Mine is another point of great promise. In this part of the mine, west of Taylor's shaft, there has been a rich lode worked out for about 150 fms. in length, and nearly to the depth of the 120 fms. level, in the bottom of which level there is a large, strong, and promising lode, containing some good ore in places; and, from indications, I fully believe that if this part of the mine is further developed in depth rich deposits of lead will again be discovered. In order to do this properly the present western shaft should be sunk (say) 50 fms. deeper, and a level driven eastward on the course of the lode, which would reach under the long run of rich ore ground in about 100 fms. of driving, and in all probability good bunches of ore will be discovered ere the before-mentioned run of ore ground is reached. To the west of this shaft there is also about 130 fms. on the line of the lode of unfriated ground, of which I have a favourable opinion. There is a 30 ft. water-wheel, 3 ft. breast, already erected on this western part for the development of this part of the mines. There are also two parallel lodes to the north in this set (about 70 fms. apart), which can be intersected at a considerable depth by a cross-cut from the side of the hill.

The Level Newydd Mine, or eastern part of this property, is now down 72 fms. from surface, and if further developed in depth, and levels extended westward under the level mine (where there is a good lode gone down in this set for upward of 40 fms. in length, worth from 1 ton to 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom) it will, in my opinion, be also worked to a good profit. When taking into consideration the great length of ore ground seen in this property, and the parallel lodes as yet unexplored in it, &c., with a fair capital (say £15,000) to further develop the mines in the manner before described, I do not hesitate to say that undoubtedly it will prove a good, lasting, and profitable concern. About 25,000 tons of silver-lead ore (realising £400,000) have been returned from these mines by the present company, which produced nearly 20 tons of silver and large profits; and it has been made. I may remark that these mines can be worked cheaply, there being ample water-power; they are also well supplied with houses for agents, cottages for miners, offices, smith and carpenter's shops, stables, storehouses, &c., and excellent roads.

JAMES PAUL, Resident Agent.
Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C.

SIR.—With this we beg to hand you a prospectus of a new company for the purchase of the property and effects of the Goginan Mines Company (Limited), and for carrying out to completion the working of the same. The old mine has been self-supporting for several years past; but no means have been available for carrying out the proper development of the resources comprised in this extensive grant. Several of the shareholders in the former company are willing to join in the new one, and we shall be glad to assist by taking up shares and recommending our friends to join in the adventure, which is a most promising one. The report of Capt. James Paul, the resident agent, is annexed, describes the principal operations which are required to bring the mine again into a productive and profitable state. They are mainly to carry down the necessary shafts in order to win ore which is known to exist, and to continue workings by extending the levels into new ground, and a cross-cut towards other undeveloped portions of the lodes. The first and most important work is to sink the Bryn Pica shaft at the eastern extremity, and a winze or internal shaft at the western end of the eastern course of the ore, so as to bring that part of the mine quickly into returns.

The great deposit of ore worked at Goginan in former years with large profit was supposed to have a westerly dip; and to prove that ground a new shaft has been commenced, and should be sunk 50 fms. deeper. This is a trial of great promise, and there are others in the eastern portions of the set. The Goginan lode is very wide, and in places it contains some very rich solid ribs of silver-lead ore. In other places there are large bunches of lode-stuff, mixed throughout with strings of ore, and it is believed that very considerable quantities can be laid open and raised at a very moderate cost; and with the advantage of a Blake's stone-breaker, and such other improved machinery for dressing as has been invented within the last few years, we expect that good returns can be ensured. By reference to the sections of the mines it will be seen that the works contemplated are easy of execution, and that a large mine can be opened up by the outlay of a comparatively small sum of money. The chances of very rich discoveries are great, and there is a certainty that much productive ground will be reached. The advantage of the abundant water-power possessed by this mine is very considerable, as coals are now so costly as to render steam-power undesirable when it is possible to apply water in its stead. The water at Goginan is brought in from large reservoirs on the mountain lands above, and has a fall of several hundred feet within the limits of the mine. We may repeat that there are few mines which present such chances of large gain for a very moderate outlay as at Goginan and Level Newydd, and the aspect of the lead market is now of a very encouraging kind. **JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.**

GEOLOGY.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS. To illustrate the modern works on GEOLOGY, and facilitate the interesting study of MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 1000 guineas; also single specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Hammers, Models of Gold Nuggets, all the recent publications, &c., of J. T. TENANT, F.G.S., Mineralogist to Her Majesty, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

PRACTICE INSTRUCTION is given in MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, by Mr. TENANT, F.R.S., at 149, STRAND. Illustrated by numerous Specimens Models, Diagrams, &c.

THE JOHN CLARE NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

JOHN CLARE, the Inventor, Patentee, Designer, Promoter, and Upholder of the Iron Shipbuilding for the State Navy—*vide* Records of the Admiralty since 1853—having been deprived of the verdict in "Clare v. The Queen," Westminister Police Court, filed in ten sworn informations against the paid and interested witnesses for the Admiralty, Sir Charles Fox, & John Scott Russell, & the indictment of the latter before Mr. Arnold, the Stipendiary Magistrate, at Westminister, for wilful and corrupt perjury, when that paid public functionary stated that "not only wilful and corrupt perjury, but also forgery, had been proved against John Scott Russell by his own foreman, John Hopworth, an unwilling and adverse witness."

Mr. CLARE not being able to have the integrity of the Acts of Parliament dealt him in accordance with Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's "FIAT," per WRIT OF RIGHT to "LET RIGHT BE DONE" to him, either in the Court of Queen's Bench, or the Police Court, Westminister, and the Admiralty officials shielding themselves behind the verdict obtained as herein stated, has no alternative but to apply to the British Nation for a

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL FUND to recoup him for the great loss in time and money that he has suffered during twenty of his best years of his life in the development of England's Iron National Defence.

Liverpool, 3rd Jan. 22.

THE FITZROY BESSEMER STEEL, HEMATITE IRON, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each.

Divided into 11,000 A shares (of which 1500 are taken in part payment for the property), and 9000 B shares.
The A shares will be entitled to a preference dividend of £15 per cent. per annum until they have received dividends equal to the amount of capital paid upon them, when they will rank as B shares; and they will in the meantime be entitled to an additional *pro rata* dividend in any year after the B shares have received a dividend at the rate of £15 per cent. per annum.

The shares now offered for subscription consist of 9500 A shares only, On which £1 per share is to be paid on application, £2 on allotment, £2 one month after allotment, and the remainder in calls at intervals of not less than two months.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.
The Right Honourable the EARL OF DEVON—CHAIRMAN.
THOMAS PERRY, Esq., J.P., High Fields Ironworks, near Bilston.

Lieutenant-Colonel TREVENEN HOLLAND, C.B., Director London and Yorkshire Bank.

J. H. HEEREN, Esq., Com. Leg. Hon., 10, Denmark-terrace, Brighton.

C. KEMP DYER, Esq., Lloyds, E.C.

SAMUEL W. SMITH, Esq., Iron Ore Master and Colliery Proprietor, Whitehaven.

(With power to add to their number.)

COMMITTEE IN AUSTRALIA.
JOHN FRAZER, Esq., Director of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank.

JOHN KEEF, Esq., Merchant, Sydney.

EBENEZER VICKERY, Esq., Merchant, Sydney.

SIMON ZOLLNER, Esq., Merchant, Sydney.

BANKERS IN LONDON.
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury.

BANKERS IN SYDNEY.
THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. UPTON, JOHNSON, UPTON, AND BUDD, 20, Austinfriars.

BROKERS.
Messrs. ELLIS AND CO., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

AGENTS.
Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNG, AND CO., 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase of the Fitzroy Estate, Ironworks, and Coal Mines in New South Wales, on the terms of an agreement already entered into on behalf of the company, by which the vendors agree to sell this valuable freehold property for £150,000, payable as to £45,000 in cash, as to £105,000 in paid-up A shares, and as to £50,000 in paid up B shares. The remaining £50,000 of the capital of the company will be devoted to providing additional machinery and working capital.

The Fitzroy Estate consists of 1702 acres of freehold lands, underlain by valuable seams of coal and ironstone. There are also, on the surface of the lands surrounding the works, large deposits of rich and very valuable hematite iron ore, of superior quality, and peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of iron, Bessemer steel, and Bessemer steel railway rails, and in sufficient quantities to supply the present and future demands of Australia for at least 50 years.

The erections consist of managers' and workmen's houses, foundries, casting-house, engine-houses, pattern-shops, three cupolas, blast-furnace, hot-air ovens, steam-boilers, and coke-ovens. The working plant consists of a pair of blowing engines, mill-engine, saw-mill and engine, smith's tools and lathes, merchant mill with steam-hammer, buildings for forge, puddling and mill-furnaces, boilers, cast-iron floor-plates, &c., also colliery waggons and colliery plant, with 6-ton weigh-bridge, and a large quantity of colliery rails and other effects necessary to the carrying on of extensive collieries and ironworks.

Pig-iron, bar-iron, and plates have been made on this property in considerable quantities, and of very superior quality (see reports attached). The facilities for making Bessemer pigs are unequalled, the ore being rich, pure, and perfectly free from phosphorus (see report from Royal Mint, Sydney, and from Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., assayers to the Royal Mint, London), and tractable in the furnace. The structure of this ore is porous, and, consequently, easily reduced to the metallic state, in which respect it is far preferable to the intractable hard blast ores of Cumberland, now the largest Bessemer pig-iron district in any country.

The coal has been proved equal to the best Scotch coal for iron-making; it is strong and pure, makes a hard coke up to any burden the furnaces are required to carry, and in this respect is everything a furnace manager requires for fast driving and heavy working.

The limestone, which is inexhaustible, is the usual carboniferous formation, and so suitable for iron smelting that hitherto it has been used in the proportion of only 600 lbs. to 1 ton of iron.

The fire-clays are of superior quality, and the fire-bricks made from these clays are equal to those of Stourbridge manufacture.

The property possesses every facility for carrying on economically, conveniently, and profitably ironmaking on the most extensive scale. One of the iron ore mines is close to the furnace mouth, and the ore is wheeled in as it is raised from the mine. The fuel is brought from the colliery in trams direct to the furnace mouth without any further expense. Several workable coal seams underlie the lands adjoining the works. The main line of railway from Sydney and Port Jackson, communicating with the interior, and eventually with Melbourne, runs through the property. The station is close to the works, and suitable sidings are laid down on the company's lands for working the traffic. Arrangements are being made for carrying materials and manufactured iron at rates just covering the cost. There is an average fixed duty of 20s. per ton on manufactured iron, and it is more than probable that immediately a moderate protective duty will be granted for a certain number of years on pig-iron, or until the trade is fully established.

By means kindly furnished by Mr. Hunt, member of the Coal Commission, and compiler of the Mining Statistical Records, the declared value in the United Kingdom of iron and iron manufactures exported to Australia in 1871 amounted to upwards of 1,000,000l., showing that the market is safe and certain for all the iron and steel that can be made at these works for some years, and there appears no single element in this undertaking that can foreshadow anything but complete success.

The manager of these works, a gentleman of many years' practical experience in the management of works and coal mines in Staffordshire, will shortly proceed to Sydney with a staff of carefully-selected ironworkers and miners, with whom he has made arrangements for terms varying from five to seven years.

The vendors of this property selected Mr. David Smith, a mineral surveyor of standing, and of 30 years' practical experience in surveying and working iron and coal mines, in this and other countries, and sent him out to Sydney at their own expense, in order to obtain an impartial and true report of the present state of the property and its commercial value. Mr. Smith was there associated with Capt. William Colburn Mayne, late Agent-General for the Colony of New South Wales, in England, and from their joint reports, which, together with Mr. Smith's separate report, are attached, it will be seen that large profits may be confidently expected.

The following is an extract from Mr. SMITH's report of profit based on a manufacture of tons of pig iron per week, say 25,000 per year:—

"Profit on 9000 tons of pig-iron made at a cost of £1 12s. per ton, and sold at (say) £2 8s. per ton (which is £2 per ton less than the present price of Scotch pigs in Sydney).....	£54,000
"Profit on 12,000 tons of telegraph, fencing, and other wire, and other high-priced iron, made at a cost of under £5 10s. per ton, short weight, and sold at (say) £15 to £16 per ton (say) £10 per ton profit.....	120,000
	£174,000

"I need not allude to the further profits which will be realised upon the sale of house coal in Sydney, the consumption of which is 200,000 tons per year, or the profit upon the export of Bessemer pig and Bessemer steel ingots for the manufacture of steel rails to this country. The same quality and richness of hematite ore that is selling at the mines (not at the works) in Claverstone and Whitehaven, at 24s. to 30s. per ton, can be here put into the blast furnace at 1s. 6d. per ton.

"My calculations of profits are based upon the probable prices of iron in Sydney and Melbourne during the next seven years, and not at present prices, which would considerably increase the profit as stated above. Pig-iron was selling when I left Sydney, in June, at 10l., and merchant iron at 20l. per ton, cash monthly."

This is confirmed by a letter from Mr. William Green, who has had great experience as manager for many years of some of the largest Staffordshire Iron Works, which letter and detailed calculations may be seen at the offices of the company. These great results are but a repetition of the enormous earnings made by those pioneers of the iron manufacture who first established ironworks amongst the rich mineral hills of South Wales, a district the counterpane in most respects of the one now about to be opened out.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and original reports may be seen at the offices of the company, where also specimens of the iron, ore, coal and tin plates may be inspected.

The only agreement entered into on behalf of the company is an agreement dated Jan. 5, 1873, and made between Trevenen James Holland, John Herman Heeren, Peter McLagan, and others, of the one part, and Andrew Cunningham, of 15, New Broad-street, London, trustee on behalf of the company, of the other part.

THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, 96, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Specially devoted to the Study of CHEMISTRY, TECHNOLOGY, and ASSAYING. Laboratories open throughout the year.

MARTIN MURPHY, F.C.S., &c., Principal
(Successor to the late Dr. SHERIDAN MURPHY.)

A Special Laboratory is devoted to Commercial Analyses of every description, and to Mineral Assays.

Manufacturers' and Smelters' Analyses and Assays undertaken on contract. Patentes and Inventors advised and assisted: Works and Mines inspected; the erection of Manufacturers' Plant supervised, &

BRITISH MINES.

CWMYRON.—John Kitto, Jan. 26: The engines at the 48, and every effort is being made to get it down to the 60 as quickly as possible.

cutting ground and wearing about the 30, and have commenced sinking this level in the killas south of the lode. We anticipate the lode will follow its original course, and come into the shaft in depth. The shaft of the lode on the lode with the slide under as well as it can in the killas. The Hallett's shaft, has been cleared of stuff to the end during the week. The men have been put to drive the ground, which has been very much changed in driving the last 2 fms., being now of a light blue killas, and the stuff being out more tiny.—Flat-Rod Shaft: We have began to fork out the 30, and by the end of the week we hope to get the water to the

WEST TOLGUS.—*Jan. 29:* There has been nothing done on the lode in the 15th shaft level end west since last setting day; the men are still driving in kilaas on the back of it. We have put one of the pares of stopers from the 115 to stop in kilaas behind the end. In a few days we will clear out the attle, and take down the lode in the end and stopes, which we have no doubt will yield a fine pile of ore; Taylor's. The lode in the 55 fm. level end east of Richard's lode is yielding good stones of ore—a kindly lode. There has not been much of the lode taken in the 40 fm. level end west since our last report; the men are driving in kilaas on the back of the lode for the sake of dispatch. The lode in the shaft below the 40 is just the same as last reported, yielding all of 4 tons of ore per fathom for the length of the shaft—15 ft. The lode in the shaft below the 30 is rather better than the one above, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom for the length of the shaft.

WEST WHEAL-GLAND.—*John Mayne, Jan. 29:* Since my last report at the meeting on Friday last there is no material alteration in any of the bargains.

WEST WHEAL LUCY.—*W. Harris, Jan. 29:* The men are making fair progress in cutting down the shaft, but there is a great deal more ground to be cut down. The lode in the end west is about 2 ft. wide, and yields a little copper ore, and likely to improve.

WHEAL ARGUS.—*T. Trehair, Jan. 29:* The men in Hittcham's engine-shaft have cut down 9 ft. since last report. The ground has been all taken away by former workers. Collyer's shaftmen have finished the skip-road and will be up to work upon shaft-tackle on the same. The men in the adit level have cleared and timbered 8 fms. for the last fortnight. I find the debris will all pay to stamp. We have six masons at work building engine house. The carpenters are getting in the necessary machinery for dressing. The stamps are working well, and I hope to sell just as much tin for the next four weeks as we sold for the last eight, and should have been paid for the last eight, had not been paid for the last eight.

WHEAL BULLER.—*Charles Thomas, Jan. 29:* Friday last being our tribute and tribute survey we set the following bargains:—Hocking's shaft, to sink below the 124, by nine men, for the month, at 40th per fathom, worth 15th per fathom. The 124 end to drive east, at 17th per fathom, worth 15th; we expect to cut Hocking's cross-course daily. The 114 to drive west, by two men, for the month, at 11th per fathom; the lode is large but poor. A pitch at the 28, east of Hocking's, to nine men, at 20th per fathom, in 18, in 20, in 22, in 24, in 26, in 28. Also at the 28, east of this place, a pitch, to four men, at 12th 6d. in 20th. At the 50, east of shaft, a pitch, to two men, at 12th 6d. in 20th. And one at the 60, to three men, at 11th 6d. in 20th.—Stevens's Shaft: A stope in the back of the 102, to nine men, for the month, at 7th per fathom, worth 12th. A stope in the bottom of the 80, east of shaft, to four men, for the month, at 10th per ton of tinstone, worth 40th per fathom. There is here a decided improvement; last week it was worthless, but is now worth 30th per fathom. The 70 end to drive west, by two men, for the month, at 10th per fathom, worth 20th per fathom. The 60 end to drive west, by two men, for the month, at 11th per fathom; it is not looking so good for some time past. A tin pitch in the bottom of the 92, east of Stevens's, to two men, for two months, at 12th 6d. in 20th; and one at the 80, west of shaft, to three men, for two months, at 12th 6d. in 20th. A copper pitch in the back of the 70, on the north lode, at 12th 6d. in 20th; two in the back of the 60, two men in each, at 13th 4d. in 20th; and four at the 50, at 12th 6d. in 20th. The men in the rise against the north lode are not doing so well, but not having finished their last contract we shall not set them for another week.

WHEAL COATES.—*Wm. H. Martin, Jan. 30:* The shaftmen will complete cutting the plat at the 10 this week. Next week we shall commence to sink the engine-shaft below the 10. Our progress in sinking the winze throughout the month has been very slow, owing to the increase of water; the lode is without any material change, worth 12th per fathom. The masons have finished building the loading, and the engineers have fixed the fly-wheel shaft, and are now in course of erecting the engine. The carpenters and pitmen are busy engaged erecting the high stands for the skip-road at surface.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—*Jan. 27:* Bennett's Lode: At the 150 fm. level, west from Whitburn's cross cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, poor; at the same level east we are driving by the side of the lode. The stope in the back of the 140 fm. level continues to yield 2 tons of ore per fathom.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—*E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Jan. 25:* The shaft is now sinking below the 100, and will be ready for beams and cistern; the lode in the shaft is a very good one, producing stamps worth 20th per fathom. The 100 end to drive west, by two men, for the month, at 10th per fathom, worth 15th per fathom. The 120 end to drive west, by two men, for the month, at 10th per fathom, worth 15th per fathom. The lode in the 120 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12th per fathom. The lode in the 120 west is 18 in. wide, yielding a little tin. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 20th per fathom. The winze below the 110 is worth 20th per fathom. The stope above the 110 is worth 20th per fathom. The lode in the south part in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 15th per fathom. The lode in the 100 west is 18 in. wide, yielding a little tin. The stope below the 90, east and west of winze, are worth 20th and 18th respectively. The stope driving east of the 100, per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of cross-course, is 20 in. wide, and worth 10th per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10th per fathom.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—*Stephen Davey, J. Williams, Jan. 25:* New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: In this shaft, sinking below the 130, we have met with the branch on north part of the lode as passed through in the cross-cut above, which is producing a rich tin. The full particulars as to size and value of the lode in the 140, driving west, the lode is worth for tin 15th per fathom. In the 130, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8th per fathom. In the 118, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10th per fm. In the 118 driving east of shaft, there is no change worthy of remark. In the 106, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10th per fathom, a promising lode. The lode in the winze sinking below the 106, east of shaft, is unproductive. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10th per fathom. In the 80 driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 7th per fathom. The lode in the 20 driving west of rise, the lode is disorderly by the gossan. In the 90, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is large, but not producing tin sufficient to value. The lode in the north adit level, driving west of eastern boundary, is presenting a good appearance.

WHEAL LUCY.—*W. Harris, Jan. 29:* We are making all the progress we possibly can in sinking engine-shaft by nine men, and the ground more congenial for tin than it has been for some time, which speaks well for the lodes north and south at this level.

WHEAL MARY.—*T. Parkyn, Jan. 29:* The great north lode is still improving in value. You are aware that we are opening this lode like an open cutting of quarry from the surface; the lode on an average is about 16 ft. wide. We have now taken out from the lode rocks nearly a ton in a stone that are rich work for tin. We have several hundreds of tons of this lode now at surface, and the lode is opened at this point, so that you can see it, and take out the stuff from it. We are now in the 100, and here about 5 fathoms below the surface, and have sunk on to this point going down the shaft. The lode in the 100 is the same as the lode at the same depth; we have not proved its width, and the lode the same as we have raised this large quantity; but I think from the large rocks of tin taken out of the lode west that it is quite as large as at the point now in operation. I have very carefully taken out samples at different places in the lode, which I consider to be a fair and average sample of the bulk of the lode, and find it by assay to be worth 40th per fathom (cubic)—i.e., calculating 15 tons of the lodestuff to be a cubic fathom, and the lode is nearly 8 fathoms wide, and by the assay is more than 40th per cubic fathom. In bringing the lode to be assayed, by the ton and 15 tons per cubic fathom, we are bringing the lode to be assayed more than 40th per fathom, after allowing for certain losses, &c., in dressing. I would advise you to call in two or three good tin miners to go through the mine, and take samples of all the lodes, and also all the tinstuff now at surface, waiting for the stamps that has been taken out of the different lodes. I have had a long experience in tin mining—in fact, nearly all my life, and in all my experience I never saw such a mass of rich tinstuff as is now to be seen by anyone in the lode in this lode, and the lode is the best for the mine. I am anxious that you should call in a more independent agent, as no one would be able to give the point at which the lode is the best. Yesterday a mine agent called on me who is a first-class tin miner. I showed him over the mine, and he said he was surprised to see such immense quantities of rich tinstuff which can be got so cheaply, and that he never remembers seeing such a good property. The Pleyx lode is equally as rich as the north lode, and there are the south lodes and some others in the sett. I am quite sure that immense profits will be realised here, as the supply from all the lodes is so good, and the tin dressing-floors, and the engine are all making good progress in laying out and fixing the engine, and all things are being pushed on with the greatest dispatch.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—*J. Harris, J. Stevens, J. Skeat, Jan. 30:* In the 250, driving north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6th per fathom. In the same level south the lode is 1 ft. wide, letting out a quantity of water, and producing a little ore, and a good kind of improvement. In the 240 driving north the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6th per fathom. In the 230 driving north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12th per fathom. In consequence of the level south the lode is not been able to take down the lode in the 200, driving south of Treawny's shaft, since last reported on. In the 190, driving north of Smith's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work, presenting a more promising appearance. The stopes and pitches continue to yield their usual quantity of ore. We sold to-day a parcel of ore lead ore, computed 62 tons, to Messrs. Sheldon, Bush, and S. P. Company, at 10th per ton.

WHEAL ROBARTE.—*John Goldworthy, Jan. 28:* Wilson's Shaft The timbering is completed to water, and the men are removed to take down the old engine-house in Wendron Consols Mine, and load the carts with stone, so that it may be conveyed with as little delay as possible to its proper position. I am treating for a 40 in. cylinder engine.

WHEAL RUBY.—*J. Richards, Jan. 29:* I have no change to report in the lode since my last. The size and quality I find to be about the same. There is a leader of tin in the middle about 4 in. wide on the footwall, which I am expecting will lead 40 good results.

WHEAL UNY.—*W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coode, Jan. 25:* Since our report of last week the plunger-pole in the 130 failed under water, consequently Hind's, as well as the old engine, had to be idle; we have sent down a drop set of pumps, and put them to work. We anticipate no difficulty in draining below the 120, as the influx of water into the mine has very considerably abated within the past week or two. The 120, east of Gooding's shaft, is worth 10th per fathom.

*** With this week's Journal an enlarged SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains:—Prof. Ramsey's Lectures on Geology at the Royal School of Mines—North of England Iron Trade, No. II.—Pen-Alt Silver-Lead Mining Company, and Fothergill's Case—In the Harmony and Montague Tin and Copper Mining Companies, and Spargo's Case—Roman Gravel Lead Mine: Marchioness v. Southgate—Peak Forest Mining Company—Meetings of the New Quebrada, Denbighshire Consolidated, Goreselt and Celyn Level, South Merilyn, Hockley Hall Collieries, Rhydallog and East Rhydallog, West Stipiters, West Golephion, Penhale, St. Breock, Utah Silver, Belstone, Flagstaff Silver, and Last Chance Mining Companies—Registration of New Companies—Utilisation of Small Coal—Improvements in Brick Machinery and Manufacture—Mineral Mining in the United States—Gold in New South Wales—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—Patent Matter, &c.—Original Correspondence: Coal Mines Registration Act, 1872 (J. W. Hall); Cumberland Coal Field; Padrollythe (T. Williams); Tin Dressing—the Red River; Treating Lead Slimes (J. Walker); N. Ennor's Remarks on Tin, No. III.; Commonwealth of Mining (T. Spargo); Lead Mines of Great Britain (Harland and Co.); Stannaries Court Law—proposed Testimonial to Mr. T. Spargo; Emma Mine; New Quebrada Company (A. Strange); Saturn Mining Company of Utah (S. M. Pwells); Utah Silver Mining Company, and Mr. F. Bennett (J. R. Murphy); Anglo-Brazilian Mining Company; Mining in Cornwall (J. Roberts); Wheat River Mining Company; West Carson Mining Company; Wheat River, St. Den; Frouvellan Mine; East Liangyung, and its Management; Share Jobbing—London and Cornwall, &c.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JAN. 31, 1873.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Best selected.	96	0-100	0	Bars Welsh, in London	12	5	0
Tough cake and tile.	95	0-100	0	Do, do, arrive	12	5	0
Sheeting and sheels.	95	0-100	0	Nail rods	12	5	0
Bells	102	0-103	0	Do, in London	13	5	0
Bottoms	103	0-104	0	Do, ditto	13	5	0
Old	84	0-85	0	Do, ditto	14	0-14	0
Burra Burra	93	0-94	0	Do, at works	12	5	0
Wire	101	0-102	0	Do, ditto	13	5	0
Tubes	101	0-102	0	Do, single	13	5	0
BRASS.				STEEL.			
per lb.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sheets	104	0-105	0	Do, in London	13	5	0
Wire	104	0-105	0	Do, ditto	13	5	0
Tubes	114	0-115	0	Do, ditto	13	5	0
SPELTER.				ZINC.			
per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Foreign on the spot.	24	15	0	In sheets	31	10	0
Do, to arrive	24	15	0	QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	12	10	0
TIN.				LEAD.			
per box.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
English blocks	414	0-415	0	English Pig, com.	22	5	0
Do, bars (in brils)	140	0-141	0	Do, L.B.	22	5	0
Do, refined	150	0-151	0	Do, W.B.	23	0	0
Banca	147	0-148	0	Do, sheet	23	5	0
Strails	145	0-146	0	Do, red lead	25	0	0
TIN-PLATE.				SILVER.			
per box.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	42	0-43	0	Do, white	29	0	0
IC Do, 1st quality	2	0-2	0	Do, patent shot	25	0	0
IC Do, 2d quality	1	0-1	0	Do, Spanish	15	0	0
IC Do, 3d quality	2	0-2	0	Do, Add 6s. for each X.	15	0	0
IC Coke	1	0-1	0				
IC Ditto	2	0-2	0				
Canada plates, p. ton.	24	0-25	0				
Ditto, at works	21	0-22	0				

REMARKS.—The tone of the market during the week has been quiet and steady, tending to increased firmness. On Thursday, the 30th inst., Bank rate was further reduced to 3½ per cent., much to the surprise of a certain portion of the commercial world, who, if any change at all were anticipated, were looking rather for a rise than a fall, although statistics pointed to the probability of a reduction. Easiness of money at all times tends to facilitate speculative operations, but at the moment there is not much excited speculative feeling in any of our markets. As the spring trade advances greater vitality may be expected. As matters now stand a fair amount of business is being transacted; and, this being usually one of the quietest periods of the year, it may fairly be anticipated that for a long time will set in. Advances from foreign markets are mostly of a favourable character, and the home trade continues tolerably satisfactory.

COPPER.—This market showed a gradual tendency towards lower prices during the earlier part of the week, and quotations exhibit a drop of from 1½ to 1½ pence per ton, as compared with this day week. Holders still continue firm, and declare their intention of looking on until prices improve. Importers are of opinion that whatever they sell now will have to be replaced at a much higher figure. The cost of fuel is still advancing, and the labour market shows no signs of falling; so that unless copper is to fall into disuse—which seems very unlikely—and some other material is discovered to be a substitute for it, it would seem that holders are correct in their argument that sooner or later copper will advance in price, and a more active demand set in. Quotations from the East continue to show an improvement, but orders do not come over, and hitherto the demand has not been stimulated to any great extent. On Saturday last 25 tons of Chili bars of the favourite brand changed hands at 85½ pence, and about 100 tons of the same were sold at 85½ pence, both sales being for cash; 25 tons Wallaroo fetched 94½ pence, usual terms. On Monday the market opened depressed—84½ pence for 50 tons Lot, and 84½ pence for 75 tons of the same, both cash terms. About 30 tons of Wallaroo changed hands at various prices, from 94½ pence down to 92½ pence, cash, and 150 tons one month prompt, from 94½ pence to 93½ pence. On Tuesday the market showed some irregularity throughout the day, but closed steady. In Chili bars 25 tons of the same were sold at 87½ pence, one month, and a similar quantity at 85½ pence, net; 50 tons of Wallaroo were bought at 91½ pence, sharp cash; 95 tons on usual cash terms from 92½ pence to 93½ pence; 50 tons at 93½ pence, cash 31st inst.; and 25 tons at the same price, cash one month. English descriptions were reported earlier, and 15 tons of the same were sold at 93½ pence. On Wednesday the market was in a variable state. Best iron is realised only 88½ pence, g.o.b. 89½ pence, but Lot was exceptionally good, and realised 87½ pence; Wallaroo, 92½ pence, cash, and a little better price for one month. Owing to the reduction announced by the Bank of ½ per cent. the market assumed a firm appearance, and buyers were more willing to operate. Lot realised 87½ pence, cash, and g.o.b. 88½ pence, more, and 100 tons for one month. Wallaroo improved to 92½ pence for ordinary cash terms, and 92½ pence for a shorter prompt; 93½ pence, one month; and 94½ pence, two months. Burra sold only at 92½ pence. To-day the market shows a further improvement. There is evidently a more active demand for Chili bars at present quotations, and buyers are even prepared to advance their limits somewhat, but holders are indisposed to part with any quantity except at much higher rates; 86½ pence for Lot, and 87½ pence for 15 tons g.o.b. has been asked at 87½ pence, cash. The demand for many of the other metals is still very limited, and shippers are unwilling to pay the prices quoted by sellers. Yellow metal is in fair request. Orders are being kept back because of the discrepancy which exists between buyers' and sellers' rates.

IRON.—The continuance of the disastrous strike in the South Wales district, together with the very moderate output of pig-iron, when compared with the demand, and the necessity laid upon consumers who did not make contracts for forward delivery when the price of iron was lower than it now is, and who are compelled to come into the market as buyers, together with the high price of fuel and the labour difficulty, all these causes combined, as well as the prospect of high prices for some months to come, has further advanced the price of pig iron in the North of England to 129s., 125s. No. 1; 115s. No. 3; 112s. 6d. No. 4. The above quotations are for early delivery, and although makers are unwilling to sell themselves very heavily for forward delivery, still contracts for completion towards the close of this year are talked of at quotations below those now given. If the opening remarks tend to show that high prices are likely to be maintained, it must be borne in mind that there are new furnaces in course of erection which will come into blast as the season advances, and aid materially in assisting in the more speedy delivery of pig-iron, and it may be that the high price of fuel may attract fore and to our shores, or that other coal fields will be opened at home, and that as supplies are brought forward prices may diminish. As matters now stand, it is most impossible to speak, with any probability of correctness, of what state the iron market may be in before the year closes. That a large and probably an increasing demand may be met is problematical. Last year it was far in excess of supply, and so it may again prove.

Important contracts have already been entered into for fuel for delivery during the current year at such prices as must tend to support high quotations for iron. Manufactured iron in the North remains much as last week. The market is very firm, and prices for some descriptions show an advance. Rails, 11½ pence to 12½ pence, according to section; plates, 13½ pence, angle iron, 12½ pence; bars, 12½ pence to 13½ pence; puddled bars, 12½ pence to 13½ pence. The trade generally in the North is satisfactory, engineers and manufacturers are busy, and it is hoped that labour complications may be in the main avoided. The annual meeting of the North of England Arbitration Board has been held at Darlington during the week. It appears that the association numbers nearly 15,000 men. An agreement among this body has been arrived at that there shall be no alteration in the rate of wages until the expiration of the first quarter of the year; acting thus in harmony with the trade in South Staffordshire, and that during the period which intervenes, the North of England Board should place itself in communication with the South Staffordshire Board, with a view to a combined settlement of the vexed question. Should the committee appointed for the consideration and disposal of this matter, fail to come to a satisfactory decision, the two districts are to act independently of one another. The basis of action is to be upon the principle of what is known as the sliding scale, which is to be carefully considered with a view to its permanent adoption.

The state of affairs in South Wales continues to be watched with unceasing anxiety, not only by those immediately interested in the termination of the strike, but by the nation at large; for it amounts to a national calamity—first, that so many thousands have been thrown out of employment; secondly, that so many thousands have been thrown out of employment; and, thirdly, that the natural result of this condition of things is the enormous price to which all iron manufactures and fuel have risen. Were it only those who are immediately concerned in the quarrel who suffered it would be bad enough, but it is still worse

when all classes of the community are made to feel, in a more or less degree, the evil of a complication in which they have had no concern, and for which they are not in any way, directly or indirectly, responsible. The distress among the miners is becoming very serious, and efforts are being made in various quarters to alleviate it. All this is lamentable in the extreme, and there seems no end to it. Among other propositions, a suggestion has been thrown out that Chinese coolies should be imported, and it is surmised that this is not an idle threat. This would, indeed, be an extreme measure, and it is impossible to believe that matters will be allowed to drift to such an issue, that such a remedy—a remedy even worse than the disease—should be applied.

A rise of nearly 10s. per ton in the Glasgow warrant market during one week sufficiently indicates the excitement which the continuance of the strike in South Wales has caused. On Tuesday last 138s. net cash was paid, but on the same day a drop occurred down to 135s. 6d., succeeded by a recovery to 136s. 9d. Next day an important amount of business was transacted from 137s. 3d. to 138s. cash, the market closing rather in buyers' favour. On Wednesday the market opened at 135s., advanced to 135s. 6d., afterwards receding to 134s. 15d., and closing at 135s. On Thursday a good business done at higher prices, 136s. 6d. to 137s. having been obtained. The market to-day is easier, showing a decline to 134s. 6d., subsequently 135s. was obtained, and 136s. at the close of change. The demand is very good, notwithstanding the high price, but this is accounted for rather by the uneasiness which is felt with reference to short make and the possible continuance of the strike than by actual present requirements.

For the week ending January 25, 1873, Tons 11,303
January 27, 1872, 12,970

Decrease since Dec. 25, 1872, 2,634 tons.
LEAD.—Steadiness has been the characteristic feature of this metal during the past week, and prices indicate rather an improving tendency. Ordinary English pig 22½ pence to 22½ pence, and other kinds have similarly participated in the advance.

SPELTER.—The market continues very strong, owing to the reduced stock and the small supplies coming forward, and 25½ pence has been realised for CGH at our ports. English good brands have been sold at 25½ pence in London, and hard iron 14½ pence to 14½ pence; sellers are now quoting up to 15½ pence. Belgian zinc to arrive is reported to have been sold at 20½ pence, ex warehouse.

TIN.—The market opened quietly at the beginning of the week, and business was transacted in Straits at 142½ pence. Afterwards 144½ pence was obtained. Biliton commanded only 142½ pence. On Tuesday a sale at 142½ pence of Straits prompt February or March, sellers' option, was announced. On Wednesday a little more activity was observable, and prices ruled rather in sellers' favour, 145½ pence was paid; 50 tons December and January shipments by the same, in 144½ pence to 145½ pence. Yesterday there was a fair demand; 145½ pence to 146½ pence, realised upon ordinary cash terms; 20 tons January sailing, 144½ pence to 145½ pence. A further parcel of 10 tons, 145½ pence, at end of February. Also a transaction was reported of 20 tons, part February and part March, at 145½ pence. To-day a very fair market has ruled on account of the statistical position of the metal having improved 14½ pence for February, and 146½ pence for March. The demand for tin-plate purposes is rather limited just now. And manufacturers are unwilling to get into stock at these high prices.

Tin-plates are less active.

IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—The Glasgow market for Scotch pigs opened on Monday morning at 135s., afterwards receding to 135s. 6d., closing buyer at 134s. 6d. After being tolerably steady during the week, the market opened this morning at 134s. 6d., closing this afternoon 136s. cash, buyers; about the same as the opening price of Monday. The strike in South Wales continues unabated; the prospects of a settlement are not encouraging. Judging from the best data we can gather in the City, the Welsh strike is likely to continue for weeks, possibly months, which is a source of regret to the trade, and may in more ways than one mar the good prospects of the New Year which was generally entertained at the opening. The great Welsh works have been closed a month to-day. Our market is firm for bars, hoops, and sheets. The demand for sheet-iron was noticeable this morning at 134s. 6d., closing this afternoon 136s. cash, buyers; about the same as the opening price of Monday. 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The following dividends were declared during January:—		
Names.	Per share.	Amount.
Van Alstyne	£0 15 0	£11,250 0 0
Glenns Caraden	0 3 0	6,000 0 0
Roman Gravel	0 0 0	3,600 0 0
W. Cliverton	0 10 0	1,600 0 0
Cook's Kitchen	0 7 6	915 15 0
East Pool	0 2 6	800 0 0
Pennells	0 3 0	750 0 0
Salvada Beacon	0 1 6	750 0 0
Cliffeth	0 2 0	600 0 0
Flagstaff	0 5 0	7,500 0 0
Lee Chance	0 2 0	2,000 0 0
Mountain Chief	0 4 0	1,000 0 0
Total		£38,698 15 0

DYNAMITE, HORSLEY'S BLASTING POWDER, &c. **NITRO-GLYCERINE ACT, 1869.** (32 and 33 Vict., cap. 113.)

By the above-mentioned Act, any person who imports, exports, manufactures, sells, carries, or otherwise disposes of, or has in his possession any nitro-glycerine, or any substance having nitro-glycerine in any form as one of its component parts, without a general or special license issued by a Secretary of State, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one year, or to pay a penalty not exceeding £500, and any nitro-glycerine so imported or exported will be forfeited.

After the 31st day of January, 1873, new licenses granted under the above-mentioned Act will be of two kinds:—
1.—General licenses.
2.—Special licenses.

GENERAL LICENSES.

A general license will authorise the holder to store at the magazine indicated in the license, to use (either personally or by those in his employ), to sell (exclusively to those in his employ), and to transport such nitro-glycerine preparations as are specified below, in quantities and subject to the conditions in the general license mentioned. Such general license will be in form A hereunder set forth, and will be granted by a Secretary of State to any person applying to the Home Office for the same, and giving his name and full postal address, and the name of the place and county in which the proposed magazine is situated.

The same person may hold any number of general licenses, one in respect of each magazine.

For the purpose of general licenses the term "nitro-glycerine preparations" means exclusively the following:—

1.—Dynamite, consisting of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, thoroughly mixed with not less than 25 per cent. of an infusorial earth known as "kieselguhr," and sufficiently absorbent in quality to prevent exudation of nitro-glycerine.
2.—Horsley's Blasting Powder, A, consisting of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, thoroughly mixed with not less than 75 per cent. of a pulverised or granulated powder, consisting of chlorate of potash and nutgalls in the proportion of 3 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter by weight, and sufficiently absorbent in quality to prevent exudation of nitro-glycerine.

3.—Horsley's Blasting Powder, B, consisting of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, thoroughly mixed with not less than 75 per cent. of a pulverised or granulated powder, consisting of chlorate of potash, nutgalls, and wood charcoal, in the proportion of six parts of the chlorate to one part of each of the nutgalls and charcoal by weight, and sufficiently absorbent in quality to prevent exudation of nitro-glycerine.

4.—Such other nitro-glycerine preparations as a Secretary of State may hereafter, by order published in the *Gazette*, declare to be included in the said term for the purposes of general licenses.

SPECIAL LICENSES.

Special licenses will be of the following kinds:—
1.—Special license to store, use, sell (to general purchasers), and transport in other quantities or subject to other conditions than those specified in the general license, any of the nitro-glycerine preparations authorised by the general license, or to store, use, sell, and transport other nitro-glycerine preparations.
2.—Special license to transport the nitro-glycerine preparations therein mentioned.

3.—Special license to import the nitro-glycerine preparations therein mentioned.
4.—Special license to export the nitro-glycerine preparations therein mentioned.
5.—Special license to manufacture the nitro-glycerine preparations therein mentioned.

Any person desirous to obtain any one of the above special licenses must procure from the Home Office a blank form of application.

The Secretary of State, on receiving the application, will consider it, and, if he thinks fit, will grant a special license, on such conditions as the circumstances of the case seem to require.

EXISTING LICENSES.

All licenses now in force authorising the storing, use, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of nitro-glycerine preparations shall cease to be in force on the 31st day of March next, and the holder of any such license should make a fresh application to the Secretary of State for a general or a special license, as the case may require.

All licenses now in force authorising the manufacture of any nitro-glycerine preparation are hereby confirmed.

H. A. BRUCE,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall, 15th day of January, 1873.

FORM A.

No. () Site of Magazine
County
Name and Address of Holder
NITRO-GLYCERINE ACT, 1869.
(32 and 33 Vict., cap. 113.)
General License for storing, using, selling, and transporting Nitro-Glycerine preparations.

To I, , being one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by the above-mentioned Act, authorise you to store at the magazine, the site of which is indicated above, use, sell, and transport nitro-glycerine preparations on the following conditions:—

1.—The term "nitro-glycerine preparations" means exclusively the nitro-glycerine preparations specified in the schedule hereto, and such other nitro-glycerine preparations as the Secretary of State may hereafter, by order published in the *Gazette*, declare to be included in the said term for the purposes of general licenses.

STORING.

2.—The quantity of nitro-glycerine preparation stored in pursuance of this license shall not at any time exceed 1 ton.
3.—The nitro-glycerine preparation stored in pursuance of this license must be stored in a magazine well and substantially built of brick or stone.

4.—Such magazine may not be used for the purpose of storing nitro-glycerine preparations unless at the time of being so used it is distant as follows:—

From any royal palace..... Not less than 2 miles.
" the metropolis (as defined by the Metropolitan Local Management Act, 1855)..... " 1 mile.
" any magazine belonging to the Crown, and containing gunpowder, or any other explosive..... " 1 mile.

" " borough or market town..... " ½ mile.
" " church..... " ½ mile.
" " dwelling-house (except with the consent, in writing, of the occupier)..... " 200 yards.

" " school or charitable institution..... " 200 yards.
" " factory or workshop (except with the consent, in writing, of the occupier)..... " 200 yards.
" " hospital..... " 200 yards.

" " other magazine or store containing any explosive..... " 100 yards.
" " highway..... " 100 yards.
" " river or sea wall..... " 100 yards.

" " canal..... " 100 yards.
" " railway..... " 100 yards.
" " public wharf..... " 100 yards.

If at any time after the grant of this license, by reason of the approach to the magazine of any such buildings or works, as above mentioned, the magazine ceases to be beyond any of the prescribed distances, the license shall thereupon become void.

5.—The magazine must be efficiently protected by a lightning conductor in all cases in which any person authorised by a Secretary of State may at any time require the same.

6.—The door of the magazine shall be well and securely locked at all times, except during the receipt and delivery of the nitro-glycerine preparations.

7.—The magazine shall be used exclusively as a magazine for nitro-glycerine preparations, and no work shall be carried on therein except work connected with the storing and delivery of the same.

8.—No gunpowder or other explosive or inflammable material, except nitro-glycerine preparations, shall be at any time admitted to the magazine.

9.—No receipt or delivery of any nitro-glycerine preparation shall be allowed by artificial light, except by a lamp of a pattern approved by a person authorised by a Secretary of State.

10.—No lucifer matches, fuses, lighted pipes, naked lights, fires, detonators, or percussion caps, and no such fuses or cartridges as contains their own means of ignition, and no articles liable to cause fire or explosion, shall be at any time admitted into the magazine.

11.—Due precautions shall be maintained for securing the magazine against ignition or explosion.

USE AND SALE.

12.—Nitro-glycerine preparations stored under this license may not be used except by the licensee or person in his immediate employ, and may not be sold or carried out for use except to persons in the immediate employ of the licensee, for the immediate use of such persons on work authorised by the licensee, and then only provided a printed paper in English, Welsh, and Gaelic, with the following instructions, be attached to each box, case, or package containing the same.

1.—"This (here name the particular nitro-glycerine preparation) may not be thawed or tempered for use by any other artificial means than by means of warm water, and the only safe distance from every magazine, dwelling house, factory, &c."

2.—"This (here name the particular nitro-glycerine preparation) may not be used in any place in such a way as to endanger the public safety."

To the above instructions may be added any others not contradictory thereto which may appear to be expedient.

TRANSPORT.

13.—This license shall not authorise the licensee to transport any nitro-glycerine preparation except as follows:—

(a.) To his magazine, authorised by this license, from the place of delivery;
(b.) From his magazine, authorised by this license, either to another magazine, authorised by this or any other license under the above-mentioned Act, or to some place for immediate use.

14.—A licensee may cause such transportation to be effected by a person in his regular employ, or by another person holding a special license authorising him to transport nitro-glycerine preparations.

15.—Where the transportation is from the magazine of the licensee, then, by whomsoever it is effected, the licensee (the holder of this license) shall be responsible that the following precautions are observed:—

(a.) All nitro-glycerine preparations so transported shall be packed in paper or in boxes with an india-rubber lining, and then in wooden case or barrel; not more than 10 lbs. of a nitro-glycerine preparation shall be contained in each package or india-rubber bag, nor more than 100 lbs. in each wooden case or barrel.

(b.) No detonating or percussion fuses, caps, or primers, or articles liable to cause fire or explosion, shall be packed in the case or barrel containing any nitro-glycerine preparation.

* To be attached to the license

(c.) The wooden case or barrel containing a nitro-glycerine preparation shall not have any iron about it, and there shall be attached to each such case or barrel a label in conspicuous characters stating the name of the particular nitro-glycerine preparation so transported, with the addition of the words "Nitro-glycerine preparation.—Explosive."

16.—Where the transportation is from the magazine of the licensee by another person holding a special license as aforesaid, the licensee (the holder of this license) shall also give to the person in charge of the conveyance a written notice stating the character and quantity of the goods sent, retaining himself a duplicate of such notice, and shall attach his own name and address to each case or barrel containing the nitro-glycerine preparation.

17.—Where transportation is by the licensee or any person in his employ, then, whether it is to or from the magazine of the licensee, such transportation shall be exclusively by land, and the licensee (the holder of this license) shall also be responsible that the following precautions are observed:—

(a.) Such transportation shall not be made in a conveyance carrying public passengers.

(b.) No greater quantity may be transported than—
1.—In a conveyance specially constructed for the purpose, and closed on all sides with wood or metal, and containing no other explosive or inflammable material..... 1 ton

2.—In a conveyance not specially constructed or closed as aforesaid, but in which the nitro-glycerine preparation is fully covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or with wadmill tins ½ ton

(c.) A nitro-glycerine preparation may not (unless placed in a separate compartment) be transported in any conveyance which contains any lucifer matches, vesuvians, fuses, or such fuses or cartridges as contain their own means of ignition, or other articles liable to cause fire or explosion.

(d.) At least one competent and trustworthy person shall be in charge of each conveyance, and be in constant attendance thereon.

(e.) No lashing or unnecessary delay in loading or unloading shall be permitted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18.—The licensee shall, when required by any person duly authorised by a Secretary of State, produce to him his license, and furnish him with the means necessary to enable him to ascertain whether the conditions of the same are complied with.

19.—Any person duly authorised by the Secretary of State may from time to time take for examination small samples of any nitro-glycerine preparation stored, used, sold, or transported by virtue of this license.

20.—A printed copy of this license shall be kept posted up at the magazine used in virtue thereof.

PENALTIES.

21.—If the licensee stores, uses, sells, or transports any nitro-glycerine preparation otherwise than in compliance with these conditions, he will be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding 12 months, or, at the discretion of the Court, to pay a penalty not exceeding £500.

DURATION OF LICENSE.

22.—This license shall be in force until altered or revoked by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SCHEDULE.

NITRO-GLYCERINE PREPARATIONS.

1.—Dynamite, consisting of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, thoroughly mixed with not less than 25 per cent. of an infusorial earth known as "kieselguhr," and sufficiently absorbent in quality to prevent exudation of nitro-glycerine.

2.—Horsley's Blasting Powder, A, consisting of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, thoroughly mixed with not less than 75 per cent. of a pulverised or granulated powder, consisting of chlorate of potash and nutgalls, in the proportion of three parts of the former to one part of the latter by weight, and sufficiently absorbent in quality to prevent exudation of nitro-glycerine.

3.—Horsley's Blasting Powder, B, consisting of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, thoroughly mixed with not less than 75 per cent. of a pulverised or granulated powder, consisting of chlorate of potash, nutgalls, and wood charcoal, in the proportion of six parts of the chlorate to one part of each of the nutgalls and charcoal by weight, and sufficiently absorbent in quality to prevent exudation of nitro-glycerine.

Notices to Correspondents.

THE SILVER LIGHT.—"W. F. J." Northampton.—The brilliancy of the Silver light is beyond question, and the combustion is very perfect. Excluding the cost of the lamp, the Silver light would compete favourably with gas—gas being 6s. 8d. per 1000 cubic feet, and mineral burning oil 2s. 6d. per gallon. Of course all oil lamps require more attention than gas, but there is really no difficulty in using them, and in the Silver light the oil being kept constantly at one temperature, the annoyance of the "running up" of the flame is avoided.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—"F. D." (Worcester).—15s. 2d. received, pays to June, 1873.

REVIEWS.—"F. R."—"G. H."—"A. D. W."—"T. B."—"W. T. M."—"A. Student of Physiology."—"J. T."—"Yes!"—"Constant Reader."—"Don't!"—"An Honest Englishman."—"M. C."—"Cambridge."—"Apply to the broker who advised you to buy."—"W. E. A."—"J. C."—"One of the Sufferers."—"H. Y."—"Nemo."—"Civil Engineer."—"M. F. G."—"R. Symons."—"H. S. S." (Borey Tracey): Next week—"J. G."—"J. C."—"A. B. C."—"Cath Shareholder."

THE MINING JOURNAL, **Railway and Commercial Gazette.**

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

THE PREMIER AND THE TRADES UNIONISTS ON THE COAL QUESTION.

MR. GLADSTONE has been appealed to by the London Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on the price of coal. These gentlemen have, in a memorial, asked the Premier whether the Government had taken any steps to ascertain the cause leading to the present high price of coal; and, if no such steps had been taken, they urged on the Government the immediate appointment of a commission to enquire and report upon the question. Mr. J. A. GODLEY, replying for the Premier, says—

"MR. GLADSTONE has directed me to reply to your letter of the 6th inst., to express his conviction that his colleagues agree with him in regarding the present high price of coal as a great evil, but he is not aware of any facts which would warrant Her Majesty's Government in assuming that individuals have in any manner made themselves obnoxious to the law in connection with this subject. Should such facts be produced they will meet with immediate attention. In the absence of these, though he does not say that no circumstance could justify an enquiry, he is not convinced that it would be for the public advantage in the present situation of the question."

Nor do we; and it is not easy to understand that any practical mind could have come to a different conclusion. We have lately heard a great deal about the education in the science of political economy which the operative classes have been receiving; but we think that such a memorial as that to which the Premier has in this letter replied could have come from no one who has much benefited by that or any other serviceable education. Happily for the credit of the working men as an order, we do not believe that they would look in any such direction for relief from the prevailing high price of fuel. Supposing that in certain districts coalowners acting together have determined to raise the price of their commodity, who but men of the most unpractical minds, to say the least, would characterise such action as "a combination not only to intimidate but also to rob the public," which demanded the appointment of a commission to investigate it? Mr. KANE, the operative secretary of the Board of Arbitration in the North of England Iron Trade, took a more sensible view of the case when, upon this letter being read the other day in Leeds, and a motion founded upon it being proposed in the spirit of the memorial which drew it forth, he observed that it would be "just as reasonable for a meeting of employers to order a prosecution of working men because the latter asked for a higher rate of wages. An increased supply, or a reduced demand, was the true way of reducing the price of coal."

No doubt whatever. And inasmuch as a reduced demand is altogether unlikely then we must turn our attention to an increased output. Here we have a remedy altogether in the hands of the men themselves. They themselves, and not the colliery owners, have brought about the scarcity which has made it possible for the colliery proprietors to obtain the prices at which there have been so loud complaints, and which have led to this strange appeal to the Premier. Have the working people a fixed what was said last week at Sheffield by Sir EDWARD W. WATKIN, speaking as Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway? After reminding the shareholders that the increase in the company's coal bill in the six months had been 20,000L, Sir EDWARD said that the price of coal was now threefold what it was a few years ago, and that the reason of the price being so high was simply a small difference between the amount of coal produced and the demand. This had been brought about by the ignoble tendency which was so widely seen in the present day to shirk work as much as possible. Work, said the Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, was our duty, and ought to be our pleasure; and he was "a coward and a traitor to society who shirked it in any way whatever." And who

will say that the collier is not shirking it who resolves to work longer than w'll keep this supply within the world? Who will not do even 40 hours work a week? Let Sir EDWARD WATKIN tell him how he may honourably and profitably query that his friends ask a Royal Commission to explain the work one hour per day more, and be paid double, or even the coal they got, coal would go down 30 per cent., and themselves would be benefited. It would reduce the price and again enable England to compete with the other parts of the world. It would give benefit to hundreds of poor the collier would become a benefactor to his country, doing one hour's work more a day, for which he would get We recommend this to the working collier and his self, and we remind them that the persistent refusal to work that society has a right to claim of them will, in diminishing wage and the capital fund together, prove a Nemesis, and they are sure, early or late, to be amongst the first to suffer.

CERTIFICATED MANAGERS OF MINES.

The question of certificated managers is now creating much of interest in various mining districts, and already much has been heard to protest against the power of the Home Secretary to issue a certificate to a person who has in every way complied with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. In South Wales it appears that few, if any, certificates as yet have been granted, in some instances they have been refused. The object, to obtain as able a body of managers as is possible, and, if practicable, have them chosen from the mining engineer class, laudable and desirable such a course may be, yet it would imply a very serious hardship on those underwriters who have themselves up from a subordinate position, and, if deficient in higher branches of education, have had long practical experience in mining operations, which is often of as much value as theoretical knowledge.

As we have been applied to from many quarters as to the Home Secretary to refuse a licence, we must be going over the Act of Parliament we cannot see that any rests with him, if the 31st section is to be read in order. By it that official is bound under certain conditions to grant an application to all who have during a certain time been a manager of a mine. The clause is as follows:—

"Certificates of service for the purposes of this Act shall be granted by the Secretary of State to every person who satisfies him either that before the 1st day of January, 1873, he was acting, or that he has within five years before the passing of this Act for a period of not less than 12 months, acted in the capacity of the manager of a mine, or such person can under this Act be made a separate mine for the purposes of this Act."

That section, to our thinking, gives the Home Secretary with regard to certificates, the granting of which is where the provisions of the section have been completely complied with, we cannot for a moment believe that the mere *dictum* of an official can over-ride an Act of Parliament. Certain powers be said, rests with the Inspectors of Mines by the 32nd section provides that any representation being made to the Home Secretary by an Inspector or otherwise, that any manager holding a certificate under the Act is, by reason of incompetency or gross neglect to discharge his duties, "may cause an enquiry to be made with regard to the charge, and power is given to the Court of Enquiry to cancel or suspend the certificate. But we cannot see that the Secretary of State is empowered to refuse a certificate in any instance. Should the refusal of certificates be made on grounds for so doing being stated, and looking at the many of the present managers and colliery owners who in consequence, there is every probability that an appeal made to the Law Courts to show how far Mr. BRUCE is in regard to giving or withholding a certificate to such persons many years before, and up to the passing of the Act of 1872 were employed as colliery managers.

THE MINERAL HILL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The letters we have published from Debuture Holders Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company (Limited) show that a considerable misunderstanding exists as to the terms on which the capital was subscribed. The prospectus distinctly set forth the amount borrowed, 300,000L, 240,000L, would be applied to cash payment for the purchase of the mines, including the surface. The ore in the dump piles realised the value put by Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun. His estimate, however, of the value in the mine has not been realised, but still a large amount has been taken out of them, and the total value of silver sold is far short of 200,000L. The company has, we find, paid the Debuture Holders nearly 60,000L, instead of 25,000L, and our correspondent.

We understand that the accounts for the six months ending December show that the mines have returned a profit of 10,000L in that period; and that the last advices speak of a discovery in the character of the ground in the Taylor's tunnel gives hope that some fresh discoveries of ore may yet be made.

NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY.

We draw attention to a letter from the Chairman of this in this week's Journal, containing a statement of naked facts which we now proceed to comment. In the early morning of the 16th ult. a telegram was received from Venezuela to the effect that the title to the extensive and valuable property of the company had been duly registered, and the directors added its contents to the letter to the shareholders of the 17th ult., then in the hands of the printers. Mr. HEMMING, the Consul of Venezuela, a shareholder, determined opponent of the present and former boards, appeared a circular, which he distributed among his co-shareholders the 18th ult., pronouncing it to be a "heartless hoax, of designing persons for stock jobbing or other purposes." That, in consequence of its being without date, it "aroused suspicion," unaware, apparently, of the fact that telegrams are usually without date, and that, consequently, have been more suspicious had a date been attached. He said that it ought to have been sent to the Stock Exchange, as he knew there how to detect impostures; and that it should be sent to the shareholders to "judge whether it looked like a telegram." We think those gentlemen should be gifted with science to detect an alleged imposture by merely viewing the paper of the regular telegram form. Mr. HEMMING added that other circumstances still more convincing to him were the agent of the company was on Dec. 21 at Puerto Cabello, that it was necessary for him to visit San Felipe and Caracas, effecting the registration, ignorant of the fact that this telegram was dispatched to England. Even if it had been received, that, dating from Dec. 21, it had taken the agent 10 or 12 days to accomplish his business, and return to Caracas (the time taken by Mr. HEMMING), and that he had forwarded his message to Cuba, the nearest telegraph station, distant only 100 miles, it could have arrived in London even before the telegram which it was received. Mr. HEMMING continued, "for other reasons, which he had no time to give, he was convinced the telegram was not genuine." The directors, however, received a letter from their agent confirming it. They never ascribed much importance to the formal act of registration, but it is very intelligible why Mr. HEMMING, who had been a director with neglecting it, should resist every evidence of its performance. It cannot, or ought not, to enhance the value of shares, but as soon as the establishment of the Bolivar Railway, no doubt the Quebrada shareholders will beamly regret their investment. We do, however, deprecate the unjust and criticism of Mr. HEMMING upon this telegram, displaying over, considering his long official career, the most extreme want of accurate information, which we are compelled to state were made to prejudice shareholders against their present

resolving upon a poll, in order to substitute himself and his colleagues on the board, very much to the detriment of the company. The shareholders have not only persistently raised great opposition to the proposed change, but have also, with a similar object, and we must say to the advantage of the company, been successful in preventing the shareholders from being so easily misled. The "last struggle" is now a matter of the past, so that the company may have in future a comparatively prosperous reign, and so much needed for its welfare.

THE SLATE TRADE OF NORTH WALES.

common with all the other branches of mineral industry in the country, the Slate Trade of North Wales has experienced a very great amount of prosperity during the past year, and the prospects for the future are most encouraging. From the various causes affecting the slate trade, the three preceding years were a period of great depression, which became extreme at the latter part of it from the effects of the Franco-German war. During this time all the principal slate quarries accumulated large stocks, and the smaller ones could not find a market for their produce by submitting to a great reduction of price, in the shape of heavy discounts upon the recognised value of the slate.

year, however, all this was changed. In the early spring the slate trade began to harden, and as the summer advanced and the old stocks were cleared off, the necessity for giving discount to obtain orders was lessened, and the difficulty was more with the quarry proprietors to find ships wherewith to discharge their orders than for the slate merchants to find buyers. From each of the four slate quarries in the north of the Principality the reports of the slate trade are most favourable:—Port Dinorwic, 90,000 tons; Carnarvon, 110,000 tons; Port Dinorwic, 90,000 tons; Carnarvon, 110,000 tons; Port Dinorwic, 90,000 tons; Carnarvon, 110,000 tons. From Bangor the quantity of slate exported has been greater, but for the serious fall of rock which occurred at the Penrhyn quarry in the middle of the summer, and in consequence of the output, and which it is feared will do so again, the trade of Port Dinorwic has taken a fall, with a total of 133,000 tons, an amount exceeding by some 10,000 tons that of any previous year; till lately the Penrhyn quarry, from its greater distance from the sea, and the peculiarity of its position, were disadvantageously situated for competition with the Carnarvonshire rivals; but the facilities now given by the Cambrian and Festiniog Railways have gone a long way to remedy this, and when the projected branch of the Great Western Railway from Bala to Festiniog has been completed, by which the slate will be conveyed to the manufacturing districts in the middle of England in less than 43 miles, this district will be more thoroughly supplied than any other, and having then the benefit of two railways, will enjoy all those advantages which superiority of position and facility of transport necessarily give in such a trade as that of slate.

However, only applies to the home trade of a particular district, the future prosperity of the slate trade, like that of most other branches of the mining industry, will depend greatly on its foreign extension, and it is in this respect that the slate trade is most promising. In spite of the most prohibitive duty levied upon English slates in America, and the demand for them there was never so great, and the market on the Continent are frequently opening. On all this we must emphatically repeat the warning more than once in these columns, not to bring this valuable material into competition with the slate of the pseudo-slate quarries, of which there are still a great number in operation.

AMATEUR AND HOBSEY'S BLASTING POWDER.—GRANT OF LICENSE.—The conditions upon which licenses under the Nitro Act, 1869, will be granted for the storing, use, sale (to and to general purchasers), and transport of dynamite and other blasting powder, are advertised by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department in another column of this day's *Journal*. The licenses, as will be seen from a perusal of the conditions, will be applied for by permit of the free compounds for mining and other industrial purposes, and some time sufficiently stringent to ensure all reasonable protection to the public, present and prospective; for it is especially of that, at any time after the granting of the license by the Home Department, the magazine ceases to be beyond any of the pre-arranged conditions, the license shall thereupon become void.

COAL QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The coal question in the United States is a subject of much interest in this country, and the Great Reading Coal and Iron Company has resolved to publish a pamphlet on the subject, a movement which cannot but be advantageous to the public; and as indicating the nature of the coal question in this country, the following extract from the latest issue of the *Journal* is of interest:—

The Reading Coal and Iron Company has continued to increase its output of coal, and now controls over 80,000 acres of anthracite coal lands, which there are 98 collieries. Most of these collieries are worked by the company, and the largest of them are now owned and worked by the company. The output of these collieries last year was 3,930,890 tons, and the rents derived from the lands amounted to \$24,775. The coal and iron company will mine this year 2,500,000 and 2,500,000 tons from its own lands, and including this it is believed that the entire production of coal upon its estates will be at least 4,100,000 tons during 1873. Should the anticipations formed of the company be correct, the managers believe that the company will, during the present year, which is but the second of its existence, be in receipt of an income sufficient to pay the interest upon the entire debt of the company.

The company also states that the managers have resolved to build a new colliery, some 600 and some 1200 tons register, and to erect a new steam engine at Port Richmond.

CENTRAL LIFT STAMPS.—The sole difficulty encountered in the use of these stamps, which have recently been several times mentioned in the *Journal*, is the invention of Mr. JOHN W. B. of James-street, City-road, seems to have been thoroughly successful. It has been found that they fall so quickly and so straight that a short of solid stone will do as a foundation for them. Mr. William Rowland writes that with the new bed the stamps work successfully. They have removed all the concrete, and the solid granite one, composed of blocks 6 feet long and 2 feet wide, has been carefully cut to receive the beams; it has been tried for many months, and seems to act well; nothing now seems wanting but the stamps. The stamps are far more simple than those constructed on the old plan, and experience seems to show that they will be very fairly considered that, inasmuch as the necessity for lifting both coal and water-power is constantly increasing, every mine captain who has inspected them has expressed his opinion that their merits should be well considered whenever the erection of stamping-power upon a mine becomes desirable.

MINERAL STATISTICS.—A series of very valuable data from the elaborate annual publications of Mr. Robert Hunt, the Keeper of Mining Records at the Royal School of Mines, is embodied in an interesting paper read before the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Mr. W. F. HOWARD, M.E., of Chesterfield. He truly remarks that the instruction conveyed by the publication of grouped and abstracted estimates and returns of the national mineral production is of the greatest value, and that the attention of the public should be directed to the various minerals have been, are, and will probably be hereafter appear in evidence well calculated to command the attention of these. The table showing the annual tonnage production of each district, and the value per ton assumed in the Mineral Statistics, will be found particularly interesting. Making the average for the ten years ending 1870, the prices have been as follows:—Iron ore, 12s. 6d.; tin, 50s. 4s. 2d.; zinc ore, 2s. 10s. 6d.; lead ore, 1s. 10s. 6d.; arsenic, 12s. 6d.; gypsum, 10s. 6d.; soda, 10s. 6d.; barytes, 14s.; clays, 11s. 4s.; silver, 13s. 4d.; antimony, 3s.; fluor-spar, 11s. 4s.; nickel ore, 20s.; oxide of iron, 10s.; soda, 10s. 6d.; uranum, 145s. 11s. 6d.; wolfram, 7s. 13s. 6d.; and

gold quartz, 2s. 12s. 2d. per ton. The whole paper is worthy of careful study, and the information given is capable of being turned to very good account.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Jan. 30.—Coals are rapidly advancing in price, and the extra cost thus incurred will form a very serious item in the mine accounts of the next few months. The longer the Welsh strike lasts, of course, the worse will its effects in this direction be, and by-and-by, it is possible that instead of towns like Bodmin finding their coal stocks exhausted—as happened this week—some of our mines may be themselves hard up for this needful commodity. We trust, however, that matters will not come to this pass. Masters and men both express themselves equally determined not to give in, and, for the sake of the community at large, it is to be hoped that the former will adhere to their resolution. Better one protracted struggle which will settle matters for some time—even with all the horrors that will attend it—than a continual series of, by comparison, petty conflicts, continually unsettling business relations, and making the condition of the bulk of the actual workers themselves little better than a living death, for what else is this continual altercation between work and idleness, smothered discontent and active hatred? It is not as if wages were low, and the bulk of the men really made a good use of what they earned. Stripped of its false pretensions, the issue is really not that of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," but a fair day's wages for half a day's work, and the liberty to spend the odd time and the surplus money in dissipation. If the men would only work in earnest the wages question would not be a matter, after all, of so much moment; but they want higher wages, and they want to do full work, and so the fight had better be fought out to the bitter end; only it is a sad pity that the ironmasters of Wales and the miners of Cornwall should suffer because the Welsh colliers choose to take up an utterly indefensible position. So far as Cornwall is concerned, it is not only the rise in coals by which its interests are affected. But for what is going on in Wales, there would have been another rise in the tin standard ere this.

It is not possible to bring into one common focus the feelings of opposition to the Stannary Court which are expressed from end of Cornwall to the other, and in every mining district of the sister county. Outside Truro the Court has not got twenty friends anywhere; it has been condemned again and again by authority, including the Judicature Commissions; and yet with all its anomalies it continues to flourish, and even to grow fat, upon the wreck of mining enterprise and the losses of adventurers. Time was when the petty local courts did good service; but the establishment of the County Courts has done away with their *raison d'être* altogether, and the sooner they drop out of sight the better. "Lilford law," of which every West countryman has heard, was really and literally only the old Stannary Court law of a few centuries since; and it is almost as true of the modern court as it was of the ancient one—seeing the complicated and conflicting functions of the Registrar, that—

"In the morning they hang and draw,
And sit in judgment after."

But all the grumbling in the world will do no good unless it has formal and definite expression. Cannot a meeting be called at which a united course of action through some of our parliamentary representatives should be agreed upon? Where there's a will there's a way; and if Capt. Teague, for instance, would only follow out our suggestion by taking the lead in this anything but forlorn hope, the Vice-Warden and his staff would soon follow the coinage, and Cornish mining be relieved of a heavy incubus.

We are sorry to see that there is even the possibility of a hitch in connection with the proposed railway schemes for the development of North Cornwall and the district between Wadebridge and the lines of the Cornwall Mineral Railways Company. It appears that some of the Bills deposited have not complied with standing orders. This may not mean much; but if it does, it will be much to be regretted that because of a technical difficulty such great benefits should be postponed even for a year. The importance of the railway works now being carried out in Cornwall was fully recognised at the annual meeting this week of the Port of Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of the Earl of Morley. The report then adopted contained the following passage:—

"The recent discoveries of immense quantities of iron ore in Cornwall has led to the formation of companies to work these minerals, and a system of railways over 50 miles in length on the narrow gauge principle is being constructed between Newquay on the north coast and Fowey on the south, portions of which will be opened for traffic during the coming summer. It is a matter of great regret that this valuable network of railway is not connected with this port, and that the directors of the Cornwall Railway have not deemed it advisable to lay down the narrow gauge on the few miles of their line necessary to effect the junction, the more so as these new lines are being constructed as first class passenger railways. This scheme, if it could be carried into effect, would enable vessels discharging at the port of Plymouth to load again without incurring the risk and detention involved in a change of port, and moreover, from the great water carriage accommodation of the port, afford facilities for such vessels being loaded aloft. Your committee earnestly call the attention of the Chamber to this important subject, as the shipment of iron ore, china clay, granite, &c., from these districts will amount to many thousands of tons annually."

Mr. Fell, the inventor of the system of railways bearing his name, in the course of a lecture at Plymouth, last week, said a railway on his principle for carrying mineral traffic of 2000 tons a year could be made at a cost of 6000 per mile, and those worked by locomotive engines over an ordinary country at a cost of from 15000 to 20000 per mile. As an example, he might refer to one at St. Austell of 8½ miles in length, for which he had recently prepared the plans and estimates. A portion of the line was on or near the surface, but in one place there was a viaduct of ½ mile in length, and generally from 20 to 30 ft. in height. The gradient upon it was 1 in 20, and special appliances were required for working the traffic over so steep a gradient. Notwithstanding this heavy work, the entire cost of the railway, including rolling-stock and stations for carrying passengers, goods, and minerals, was less than 25000 per mile. The cost of an ordinary 3-ft. gauge railway over the same country would be at least double. A 2-ft. gauge might be used, but this was the extreme with consistent with great economy. It would appear, however, that the saving of a fourth or a fifth part, or whatever it may be, of the cost of an ordinary narrow gauge over that of a light full gauge railway, was not considered to offer a sufficient inducement to justify a break of gauge, and it was quite certain that it was insufficient to place the benefits of railway communication within the reach of millions of people in this and other countries engaged in agriculture and other industries, to whose prosperity railways were as much a necessity as to ourselves. Of this fact there was a striking instance in Bodmin, which, though within 3½ miles of the trunk line, remained still without a railway.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Jan. 29.—There has been some excitement in the warrant market during the past week, and a rapid advance of 10s. per ton has taken place. The opening price on Wednesday last was 128s. 9d., and the improvement was very steady until Friday afternoon, when 136s. 6d. was the closing quotation. On Monday there was more irregularity. As high as 138s. was paid, but a reaction took place to 133s. 9d., and the closing price was 136s. 9d. Yesterday a large business was done from 137s. 3d. to 136s. cash, closing rather sellers at the latter price. To-day a large business has been done at irregular prices—say, from 136s. to 134s., closing with buyers at 135s.; sellers, 135s. 6d. The demand for iron, considering the extreme price, is wonderfully good, but the market is at present more influenced by the curtailment of the make and the uneasy feeling which prevails in the mining districts than the actual requirements of the trade. The prices of makers' iron have still an upward tendency, and business is, consequently, rather restricted:—

quently, rather restricted:—		No. 1.	No. 3.
G. m. b., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	.....	138 0	130 6
Garthcarrick ditto ditto	.....	160 0	140 0
Coltness ditto ditto	.....	160 0	138 0
Summerlee ditto ditto	.....	150 0	138 0
Carnegie ditto ditto	.....	147 0	137 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	.....	160 0	140 0
Calder ditto ditto	.....	160 0	130 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	.....	148 6	138 0
Eglinton ditto ditto	.....	137 6	135 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto	.....	140 0	137 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	.....	150 0	—
Shotts, at Leith ditto	.....	150 0	137 6
Kinnell, at Boness ditto	.....	145 0	135 0
SHIPMENTS.			
Week ending Jan. 25, 1873	.....	Tons 11,303	
Week ending Jan. 27, 1872	.....	12,070	
Decrease	.....	767	
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872	.....	2,634	
Imports of Middlesbrough pig iron into Grangemouth:—			
Week ending Jan. 27, 1872	.....	Tons 1,239	
Week ending Jan. 25, 1873	.....	2,010	
Increase	.....	771	
Total increase for 1873	26	
The makers of Finished Iron, somewhat alarmed at the rapidly			

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advancing prices of warrants, and especially of makers' iron, are declining to place at present quotations, the price being below the cost of production; and, in order to get specifications entered, merchants have to add a considerable bonus to the list price. The advice which we gave last week was a safe one—purchase without delay, as everything betokens higher prices for both raw and manufactured iron during the current year. Machine makers and engineers are busy, but melters are slack, the cost of g.m.b. preventing foundries conducting their business so as to yield a profit. The truth is that makers of bar-iron find themselves so surrounded by new and anomalous circumstances, that they can only get out of their difficulty by adding to their quotations such sums as would restrict the trade to the paltriest dimensions.

The continued scarcity and dearth of coal is telling with effect on our manufacturing processes, as nearly all existing contracts were voided with the close of 1872, and manufacturers are declining all new engagements on the basis of anything approaching present prices. This has, no doubt, relieved coalmasters of judicial obligations, but it is at the same time alienating their customers from them and sending them South; and merchants are unwilling to absolve coalmasters of some share in the blame of present complications. It is true, on the other hand, that the miners have shown anything but a conciliatory spirit under the influence of fiery leaders; and as Lord Elcho, "the miners' friend," was brought forward to address them last night at Tranent, in East Lothian, we hope they will give heed to his words of duty in the present crisis. The shipments of coal from the Scotch ports were 21,558 tons, against 30,650 tons in the same week last year.

A good trade is being done by coalmasters who have the mineral to sell at the advance noted last week; and if the ironmasters in the Coatbridge district carry out their threat of locking-out for a short time, coals will become a little more plentiful, and, perhaps, a little cheaper.

In order to relieve the picture a little the Messrs. Baird's (Gartsherrie) Steam Collier is working very satisfactorily, cutting fully 130 tons at a shift, and having found its way into Ayrshire, and even the North of England, is to be introduced into the Wishaw district as speedily as it can be fabricated. It is also shortly to be tried at haling ironstone at Lugar, and may speedily become a potent competitor with man in the labours of the mine. The present antagonism of the men will undoubtedly hasten and extend its employment.

In the meantime the families of many of the miners are suffering privations inflicted upon them by their own parents. In some districts several families may be seen covering together in their hunger and misery over one fire, because their parents will not be prevailed upon to render their labour for the sum of 7s. 6d. per day. Suppose this were not the exact price of their work, is it not, in any sense, preferable to all this heartless misery?

The shares in the mineral companies have fluctuated considerably this week, Shotts having gained a considerable advance, and Marlboro Iron and Mercury Colliery being a share better, and Monkland Iron and Coal shares have advanced to 11½. Emma Silver, a share higher; and Tharish Sulphur and Copper, 10s. lower. The changes generally have been light.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Jan. 30.—The South Staffordshire Iron Trade is decidedly firmer this week, and both at Wolverhampton yesterday and at Birmingham to-day makers of pig and finished iron were asking an advance on last week's prices. We do not, however, learn that many transactions of importance have taken place at the advanced rate. Pigs are now quoted on the basis of 7s. 2s. 6d. to 7s. 5s. for best brands of native all-mine, and in some instances as much as 7s. 10s. is being demanded. In the present aspect of the coal market pig makers are not anxious to commit themselves to heavy engagements, and the leading firms have already sufficient contracts to absorb the whole of their produce for the current quarter. The local supply of pig-iron is not nearly equal to the requirements of the district, and we were never, perhaps, more dependent upon other sources of production than now. In the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire districts together there are now 94 blast-furnaces blowing out of 163 built, leaving 69 inoperative. Additional furnaces would have been lighted ere this but for the impossibility of obtaining adequate supplies of fuel.

For finished iron the quotations show great diversity, scarcely any two firms being exactly alike as to all the descriptions. In all cases, however, an advance is being asked, varying from 5s. to 2s. per ton, the former being on bars and the latter on sheets and plates. Second-class bars may now be said to have reached the 12s. standard, and those of the leading houses (Earl Dudley and Messrs. Barrows excepted) are nominally 12s. 5s. to 12s. 10s. per ton. The advance noted on sheets and plates brings up the price to 18s. per ton at the leading houses, but good merchantable iron can be had at 17s. This is, however, the lowest quotation, and it shows an advance of fully 1s. per ton within the week. At the time of writing the general impression in the district is that an official advance on iron is impending.

The North Staffordshire Iron Trade is steady, and quotations are firm at an advance of 10s. per ton, raising the standard to 12s. 10s. for Crown bars. The immediate effect of the advance was to check orders, but the market has already recovered, and some tolerable specifications are being placed on account of export trade. In this district, as in the southern part of the county, the high price and scanty supply of fuel present the most serious difficulty with which the ironmasters have now to contend, and the production of both pig and finished iron, is restricted in consequence. Coal has been again advanced 2s. 6d. to 3s., and now ranges from 15s. to 17s. at the pit's mouth. The colliers are only working 3 to 4 days per week, but at present wages they are able not only to supply their own wants but also to contribute to the men on strike in South Wales.

Opposition is threatened to the proposed South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Bill. On Wednesday a private meeting of coalmasters was held at Dudley, under the presidency of Mr. Wright. There was an influential attendance, and the sum of 12000, towards the expenses of opposing the Bill was subscribed by those present.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Jan. 30.—It is almost unnecessary to say that there is comparatively little doing in the iron markets on account of this district. Still, there is a little doing, for there are yet some small works in operation, and, notwithstanding the unprecedented dispute between masters and workers, there continues to be some iron manufactured in the district. There has been a very small quantity of iron exported from Cardiff during the past week, and a still smaller quantity from Newport; but even all this has not been manufactured within the month. Booker and Co. have, however, their small mills going at Melin Griffith, and they have this week dispatched 200 tons sheet-iron to Amsterdam, and 46 tons bar have actually gone from the Dowlais Works, that immense establishment, one of the largest, if not the largest, in the world. One is almost led to fancy that this poor little parcel must have been dodging its way from the works to the port—a distance of some 26 miles—all the last night, fearful every moment of being seized by the men on strike. What a mere fleabite are those small items compared with the thousands of tons usually exported from that port. From Swansea 27 tons rail iron has been forwarded to Bilbao by Pandestre and Mesnier; and 100 tons by Cory, Yeo, and Co., to Valencia. Swansea does not usually figure largely in the iron export trade; as to the demand, little can still be said, unless inferences are drawn from what is going on in other districts. Prices are again quoted very high, equal, indeed, to the quotations current last summer, and makers are filling their books with orders. There is not so much doing in railway iron, however, and there is every reason to believe that orders are being reserved, as far as is practicable, by buyers until the large makers can again enter into transactions. The Patent Nut and Bolt Company have their establishment at Cwmbran, Monmouthshire, in active employ; and, as showing that things are going on pretty satisfactorily there, it may be mentioned that the workers have just been given a jollification in the shape of a dinner. The tin-plate works continue to show much about the same degree of activity. The increasing prices of fuel and raw material, however, render it difficult for tin-plate makers to adhere to the quotations fixed at the last quarterly meeting, their profits being considerably narrowed.

The Coal Trade continues to flourish, steam coal for the foreign markets, and house qualities for home consumption, being in urgent demand. Prices are still rising, and within sight of the very collieries supplying requirements coal is now more than 100 per cent. dearer than has usually been paid. This state of things is very keenly felt by hundreds of people, who are also suffering from want of food and other necessities, owing to the great strike. The Merthyr Dare Company have, it is understood, commenced operations on a new colliery near Aberdare, nearly 100 men having been set to work. Mr. Herriott has been appointed to the management, and the consulting engineers are Messrs. Evan and Edward Daniel, of Swansea. The workings of the Tir Phyl, kins Colliery, Monmouthshire, have been filled with water by a sudden eruption, and about 300 workmen are thrown out of employment for a time. It is expected, however, that all the water will be pumped out and work resumed early next week. At the Trecroed Colliery, in the Carnarvon district, the proprietors have determined to continue the old rate of wages, and the men have gone on working. In these times of so much disagreement between capital and labour it is good to see some masters and their men getting on comfortably together. As showing that some strange thing is to be witnessed even in South Wales at the present time, it may be mentioned that the owners of the Gellygry Colliery, at Tonymreth, have

just given them a capital dinner, at which the very best feelings were evinced by the men towards their employers.

As the last week drew to a close hopes were revived that the calamitous strike would be speedily brought to a close. It being generally assumed that the ironworkers would gladly resume work on the reduction, if the colliers could be got to go in. Mr. Alex. Brogden, M.P., one of the proprietors of the Tondur Iron and Coal Works, announced publicly that he for one would be prepared to pay the colliers the old rate of wages if they would work on the double-shift system. It was pretty generally believed that this suggestion would bring about a settlement, and it is still hoped so, but nothing certain has yet transpired. It is clear that the men do not favour the double-shift system, but it has been represented on their behalf that they would agree to Mr. Brogden's suggestions on the following conditions:—1. The men shall resume work forthwith at the old rate of wages, and in accordance with the old mode of working. 2. A board, consisting of six masters and six men, shall be appointed, who, within the space of three months, shall inquire into the whole system of "double shift," as applied to working colliers, and decide whether it or any modification of it can equitably and economically be adopted at the collieries now on strike. 3. The men now on strike shall engage in writing, before resuming work, to be bound by the decision of that board for the space of six months from the time at which the award is given, during which period they will undertake to adopt the mode of working approved of by the board. At the end of that six months the men shall be at liberty, if they think fit, to abandon the new method of working.

Mr. Halliday, President of the Union, has asked for answers to the following pointed questions:—1. Is Mr. Brogden in this matter acting independently for the Llynvi, Tondur, and Maesteg Company, or does he express the views, and is he bound by the decision, of the Welsh ironmasters generally? 2. Is Mr. Brogden prepared to meet his workmen, to discuss with them the best mode of increasing the proportionate output of coal, so as to reduce the cost per ton involved in the present system of raising it? 3. Would Mr. Brogden bind himself to accept for a specified time any arrangement of wages or conditions of work with his workmen? It is understood that Mr. Brogden and the other ironmasters have held several private conferences together during the week, and there is some reason to believe that at least the beginning of a settlement has now commenced.

There is great distress among some of the poorer workmen, and soup kitchens are being established in various places for their relief. The Marquis of Bute has subscribed 1000 towards this movement.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Jan. 30.—The demand for most of the staple products of this district continues very great, and the Engine, Iron, and General Foundry Trades are, on the whole, brisk, there being a good demand for colliery engines and colliery work generally. As we have lately remarked, the output of coal has been seriously reduced since the new Mine Act came into operation, and consequently most kinds of coal have become very scarce, and prices have in most cases again risen. The coal miners of Durham have asked for a further general advance on all prices and wages paid, both underground and on the surface, amounting to 15 per cent. Several meetings have been held lately in Newcastle between the Coal Trade Committee and the Miners' Committee, when both this and other matters have been discussed at great length. The coalmasters complain most justly of the greatly reduced output of coal, and urge upon the men the necessity for working an hour more per day, or working eleven days per fortnight. The leading men on the Miners' Committee quite agree with the masters on all the main points mooted, and strongly advise the men to adopt such measures as will tend to increase the output of coal, but they have much difficulty in prevailing upon the men to adopt these measures.

With respect to the demand for an advance of 15 per cent., a meeting was held at the Coal Trade Office in Newcastle, on Friday last, when the masters offered a further advance of 10 per cent. to all underground workmen, and an advance of 5 per cent. to workmen above ground. Those terms the delegates for the men refused to accept, and urged that an advance of fully 15 per cent. should be given to all classes of workmen, both above and below ground. After some discussion the question was finally postponed for further consideration until Friday, Feb. 7 next.

The subject of coal under the German Ocean continues to attract much attention, and some winnings are projected, one of which will be commenced in a short time, intended to work this coal on a large scale. The winding engines for the new winning are intended to be on a scale much larger than any yet erected in this district, or perhaps in the world. Plans are now preparing for their engines.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held in the Wool Memorial Hall, on Saturday. A number of gentlemen stand for election, having been previously nominated, and a large number also will be nominated at this meeting. The president, Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., will deliver his address to the members. As Sir William Armstrong is the first mechanical engineer who has occupied the chair, a large attendance is expected to hear his address, which will, it is expected, possess great interest, as it will, without doubt, embrace wider views than any former inaugural address.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Jan. 30.—The state of the Iron Trade, as a whole, remains pretty much the same as it was last week, with this important difference—that prices have advanced nearly all round. At Tuesday's market there was almost unprecedented firmness; and, as there is no iron in the market, makers could command their own terms. The average price quoted for No. 3 was 115s., being an advance of 5s. per ton on last week's rate, but business was done up to 117s. 6d. for No. 3, 130s. for No. 1, and 115s. for forge and foundry iron. At these prices buyers could only be induced to make terms when they had pressing orders to meet; but, with the present scarcity of raw material and the active foreign demand, it would be idle to expect any substantial fall of price in the meantime. The tendency of prices for coal and ironstone is still upwards, and coke is now quoted on the Tyne at 45s. to 50s. per ton. The ironstone miners of Cleveland have resolved to agitate for another advance equivalent to 4d. per ton, which would represent from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day. If they insist upon it the mineowners will be forced into compliance by a restriction of supplies, or failing that they must suspend operations altogether. The difference between the Durham miners and their employers has not yet been settled. At a meeting of the latter, held on Friday last, they offered an advance of 10 per cent., conditional on the miners undertaking to work 11 hours per day. The miners declined to accept these terms, not that they object to the 10 per cent. instead of the 15 which they claimed, but they cannot see the utility to themselves of giving 11 hours' work daily. Now this is all that the coalmasters want. A few shillings more or less is little to them compared with the necessity for an increased output, and this is the point on which the miners are most prepared to yield. It remains to be seen how the dispute will be settled. At the meeting of the North of England Iron Trade Arbitration Board, on Monday last, it was agreed to hold over the wages question until next March. The other business was merely routine. Rails are now quoted up to 14s. per ton, bars are placed at 13s., angle iron at 13s. 10s., and plates at 15s. per ton; these being the highest prices that have yet been realised. From Feb. 1 an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton will take place in the price of coal. Manufacturers are now paying 20s. per ton for unscreened qualities.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Jan. 30.—The agitation which prevailed a fortnight ago at some of the collieries with regard to certain demands made has passed away, and the men are now working more steadily. The demand for an advance of wages to the extent of 1s. per ton by the colliers of the Messrs. Lucas, at Dronfield, has been withdrawn, it having been stated at a meeting of the coalowners of the district that they did not intend advancing the price of coal. The Midland Company are just now engaged in providing railway facilities for connecting collieries with their main system, and a line is being made to Messrs. Rhodes and Sons, at Unstone. On the Erewash Valley also new short lines are being made, one connecting the works of the Stanton Iron Company; while in addition to their old five blast-furnaces they have recently been erecting two more, one of which has just been completed. The Great Northern line from Nottingham to Derby will shortly be commenced, and, passing through the Erewash Valley, will open a vast tract of highly mineralised country. When completed there will be a fierce contest between the Great Northern and the Midland for the mineral traffic, as the two lines will run for some distance in nearly parallel lines. At Staveley a very excellent business is being done at the foundries, where a very heavy tonnage of steam and gas pipes, pillars, and other castings are being turned out. The collieries belonging to the company are also doing a very good business, sending not only to London but to Birmingham and the West of England. At Sheepbridge also the furnaces are in blast, whilst the other branches are also busy. The tonnage going to London is as large as ever it has been, more especially from Clay Cross, Longley Mill, Tinsford, Codnor Park, and Eckington. A good deal of coal is also going in the same direction from the pits in the Burton on Trent district. The Midland is also taking a great deal into Northamptonshire, and to Birmingham and the West.

The Iron Trade is in a very healthy state, and the output of pig is still very large at Staveley, Sheepbridge, and at the works along the Erewash Valley, within a short distance of Nottingham. In manufactured iron, also, the business doing is active, more particularly as regards foundry material of every description. Staveley, long celebrated for its pipes, both large and small, as well as pillars and other castings, continues in a highly prosperous state, and the works and pits have been exceptionally free from all disturbing influences, although there have been disputes on all sides, and which are too often infectious. Sheepbridge is another place where business has been going on tolerably smoothly. Bridge and general machinery work, as well as the production of mill materials, has kept the large establishments at Butterley and Codnor Park well going for a long time past. There has been very little change as regards lead mining in Derbyshire, although there is no reason why it should not make greater progress than it has done. There are, however, just now, indications of greater activity being brought to bear in some of the leading districts, and we understand a new company is being formed for the purpose of working an extensive property.

The Sheffield Trades are looking very healthy, although the un-

settled state of the raw iron markets are causing manufacturers to act with caution, and not to extend their operations for any lengthened period. Heavy plates for armour purposes, as well as light ones for ship and boiler purposes, keep the mills fully occupied. Bessemer rails are also in undiminished request, as are the crank-axes, tyres, and springs. Makers of cast-steel tyres and gun-barrels have as much as they can do. The cutlery branches are doing well, and makers of edge tools, files, and malleable iron are fully employed.

The Coal Trade of South Yorkshire is very brisk, and there has been a tolerably general advance of about 1s. per ton on the best qualities being sent by rail. There has been during the past week more doing with the metropolis via the Great Northern, the principal supplies being sent from the leading Silkstone pits, and from Lund Hill, the Oaks, Gawber Hall, and Elsecar. The tonnage being shipped from Grimsby has been larger of late than is usual so early in the year, and we hear that Mons. Josse (the principal continental shipper) has just purchased 20,000 tons of the best coal at the high figure of 18s. per ton, which shows that there is every probability of prices being higher than they now are. The exports from Goole have been unusually large, and several cargoes were sent away during the week to Amsterdam, Arbroath, and some of the home ports. Engine fuel is much enquired for, and there is scarcely sufficient to meet the demand, especially for Lancashire, and prices have advanced about 6d. per ton. Coke continues in very active request.

The carrying out of the provisions of the new Act has not been a very easy matter, and the Government Inspector has had a very busy time of it; and there can be little doubt but that the Yorkshire district will have to be divided into two for the work of looking after some 40 collieries, scattered over both Scotland and West Yorkshire, and largely on the increase, is more than one man can do. At several of the collieries the boys and "young persons" have struck against working more than eight hours, the same as the miners, instead of nine, as laid down by the Act; and, as there is no law to compel them, they have had their own way. Great difficulty has also been experienced in the appointing of certificated managers, the desire of the Inspector having been to obtain thoroughly competent men, whilst many of the names sent in were of persons whose education and abilities were far below any standard that could have been contemplated by the Legislature.

It is almost a hopeless task to warn such a reckless class as the coal miners, but it is as well to call attention to the fact that the barometer for the last few days has been depressed to a degree almost without precedent in England. The condition of the atmosphere thus indicates a serious danger of a severe frost, and a vast quantity of gas, which enters the workings, and causes great danger of an explosion. The peril, of course, is particularly great in the dry seams, such as the Lancashire coal field consists of, and it is well known that nearly all the worst colliery accidents have taken place during a low state of the barometer. Proprietors of mines are bound by law to provide a barometer, but the colliers no doubt treat this precaution with the same carelessness that they show towards every safeguard devised in their interest. At least we hope that the managers and overseers will exercise all possible vigilance.

Messrs. Pope and Pearson, of the West Riding Colliery, near Northampton, have suffered considerable loss owing to their steamer, "The West Riding," for exporting coal, having been sunk on Sunday last in the Humber by a collision.

ISSUE OF 6250 FIVE PER CENT. EXTENSION SHARES, OF £20 EACH, BEING THE BALANCE OF THE 18,000 SHARES CONSTITUTING THE EXTENSION SHARE CAPITAL OF THE

SOMERSET AND DORSET RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE SHARES WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

By Order, (Signed), ROBERT A. READ, Managing Director.
London, 16, Parliament Street, Westminster, 30th January, 1873.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LIGHTING AND HEATING.)

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES IN THE ABOVE WILL BE CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 31st FEBRUARY, FOR LONDON, AND THURSDAY NEXT, 1st MARCH, FOR COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.

By Order of the Board, HENRY BROWN RIGG, Secretary.
31 and 32, Lombard Street, E.C., London, 30th January, 1873.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND STANNARIES ACT, 1869, AND OF THE NEW CHIVERTON CONSOLS SILVER LEAD MINE.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY ARE REQUIRED, on or before the 28th day of February, TO SEND their NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and particulars of their DEBTS OR CLAIMS, to the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of their SOLICITORS (if any), to A. ROSS, of 25, Nicholas Lane, in the City of London, the duly appointed Liquidator of the said company; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their solicitors, to COME IN AND PROVE their said DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the offices of the Liquidator, as above, at such time as shall be specified in such notice; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFITS of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

Monday, 3rd March, is appointed for hearing and adjusting upon the debts and claims.

A. KIRBY, Solicitor to the said Liquidator.

DRAKE WALLS MINE, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.
ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS OR DEMANDS on this MINE are requested to SEND PARTICULARS thereof to us on or before the 5th day of February next, that the same be examined, allowed, and passed.

RICHARD CLOGG AND SON, Purveyors, Liskeard.
January 30th, 1873.

DEER PARK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, 12th day of February, 1873, at the offices, 17, Gresham Street, City, at Twelve o'clock noon, precisely, for the purpose of considering the resolutions for altering the Articles of Association as at present existing, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 22nd day of January, 1873, and confirming the same.

The Register of Transfers will be closed on the 29th instant, and will continue closed until after the meeting.

By Order, E. T. R. WILDE, Secretary.
17, Gresham Street, London, E.C., 29th January, 1873.

TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this company will be HELD in Dowell's Rooms, 15, George Street, Edinburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the directors, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ROBERT C. MILLAR, Interim Secretary.
30A, India Street, Edinburgh, 31st January, 1873.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February instant, at Three o'clock p.m., precisely, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions which will be proposed, viz.:

First.—That the capital of the company be increased to the extent of £50,000 beyond the present capital, and that the directors be and they are hereby authorised to raise such additional capital by the issue of 10,000 shares of £5 each.

Second.—That subdivision (f) of the Fifty-sixth Article of the Association be and the same is hereby repealed, without prejudice to any loan or security made or given thereunder, and that in lieu thereof the clause be inserted—that is to say, "To borrow on behalf of the company such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole £50,000, as they think necessary or advisable."

By Order, THOMAS WESTBURY HALL, Secretary.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1873, at Two o'clock precisely, for all or some of the following objects, that is to say:—

The consideration of the present position of the company.

To authorise the raising of further money by debentures or by debenture stock to such extent, and on such terms and conditions, and with such security upon the property of the company as the meeting shall determine.

The confirmation, if it shall be thought necessary, of the resolution for voluntarily winding up the company passed at the General Meeting held on the 23rd of January, 1873; and if that resolution shall be confirmed the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators, and the fixing of his or their remuneration, and the passing of any other consequent resolutions.

The sanction and approval by the meeting, if thought fit, of such voluntary liquidation being continued under the supervision of the Court of Chancery.

By Order of the Board, JOHN E. DAWSON, Managing Director.
52, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., 23rd January, 1873.

CAPT. ROBERT KNAPP, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, having recently returned from Nevada, where he has added seven years' experience in Silver Mining to his former extensive and varied experience in this country, is prepared to RECOMMEND TO INTENDING INVESTORS several VERY VALUABLE MINING PROPERTIES, selected from close personal inspection, and at unusually low rates. And also to INSPECT AND REPORT on other MINES in NEVADA, or other States on the Pacific Coast.

Address, Liskeard, Cornwall.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOGINAN, ABERYSTWYTH.

MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of CAPT. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, OR SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to CAPT. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS FINANCIAL AGENT,
60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE

THE BRAZILIAN CONSOLS MINING CO. (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 Shares of £1 each.

First Issue, 30,000 Shares of £1 each.

First issue of 30,000 shares, for the purchase of the "Ignacio" stamping mill at work, and comprising the valuable mines "Rumao," "Macacos," "Mato Mato," and "Capitao Simao," to be paid on application; 10s. on allotment. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if required, will not be called up under less than three months.

Hon. FREDERICK WALPOLE, M.P., Carlton Club, (Chairman).

Sir AUGUSTUS WEBSTER, Bart., Army and Navy Office, Mall.

G. T. MOCKETT, Esq., Wantage, Berks; and **Maria Geras, Brazil.**

J. WILSON RIMINGTON, Esq., Lynton House, Upper Wyke, Bristol.

JAMES JACKSON WARD, Esq., Lamberhurst, Kent.

Capt. C. R. KERR HUBBARD, Kingsbury, Middlesex.

BANKERS.
In London: IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), Lombard Street.
In Brazil: THE ENGLISH BANK OF RIO JANEIRO, Rua do Ouvidor, 11.

MESSRS. SMITH AND CO., 13, Northumberland Street, Street, Consulting Engineer.

W. R. COLLETT, Esq., F.R.G.S., Carlton Club, Pall Mall.

BROKER—GEORGE PLATER, Esq., 4, Austin Friars, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. LOVELOCK and H. W. S. WHIFFIN, Accountants, 10, Collyer's Alley, E.C.

AGENTS.
Messrs. SHARPE and NICHOLSON, Rue des Pousuiores, Rio de Janeiro.

SECRETARY—MR. H. M. WILLIAMS.
OFFICES:—6, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This company is formed for the purchase and effectual development of gold mines and washings, on which reports are attached to the prospectus which have been worked for gold for upwards of a century, and which have recently been made.

There are two properties, the Ignacio and Itacolumy. The first issue of shares is made for the immediate purchase and development of the Ignacio, which comprises an area of 10 square miles, or 6400 acres, west of the episcopal city of Mariana, and between Ouro Preto, the Province of Minas Geraes, and the villages of Antonio Pereira and Santa Rita.

The property is exempt from all rents or royalties. It is situated about 2½ miles north west of the Don Pedro North. The Ignacio lode and its productive branches from which the great quantities of gold have been obtained, run through its entire breadth. Considerable sums have already been expended on superficial work, as on the construction of roads and water courses, smelting, &c. A series of six heads, driven by water-power, is at work on the property.

The price to be paid for this property is £5000 in cash, and £10,000 up shares.

The whole freehold, including buildings, camps, woods, forests, farms, mill, water-courses, and wheels, is secured by this payment. The titles can be traced back as far as the year 1745.

There are four mines and various washings, called respectively "Macacos," "Mato Mato," and "Capitao Simao," for the working of which the company is formed.

Roads, public and private, run through the property to and from the neighbourhoods; and the Pedro Segundo Railway is being rapidly extended to the mines, which will then enjoy all railway facilities.

The Itacolumy is a separate property, lying eastward and northward of the Ignacio, and the Ignacio lode runs through the southern portion of it. It comprises an area of 20 square miles, or 12,800 acres of freehold, partly of the late Baron d'Albuquerque, and there are several workings and washings on the property.

The company has a concession of this property, which will be acquired by the issue of shares, in which the preference will be given to the holders.

The contract entered into is dated 24th December, 1872, and is signed by W. H. Williams of the one part, and Francis Wenys, on behalf of the other part.

Reports of English and Brazilian mining engineers are attached to the prospectus, and prospectuses can be obtained at the office of the company, 6, King Street, Cheapside.

THE UNION SLATE AND SLAB CO. (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £40,000, in 4000 shares of £10 each.

Of which 2000 are Ten per Cent. Preferred Shares, and 1100 are Deferred Shares.

The Deferred Shares are taken by the vendors in part payment of money, and are not entitled to receive any dividend until 10 per cent. has been paid on the Preferred Shares. After 10 per cent. has been paid on both classes of shares, the whole of the shares will participate in further profits.

ISSUE OF 2000 TEN PER CENT. PREFERRED SHARES OF £10 EACH.
First payment £3 per share on allotment.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

Applicants for shares may pay up all instalments in full upon allotment, and shares will rank equally for dividend in proportion to the amount paid.

DIRECTORS.
EDWARD H. BRAMAH, Esq., 44, Arundel Gardens, Park, London, Chairman of Central Van Lead Mining Company (Limited).

EDWIN HOOPER, Esq., Tamworth, Coroner for Staffordshire.

FRANCIS H. FOWLER, Esq., M.I.B.A., 32, Fleet Street, Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

HOWARD LANKESTER, Esq., 2, Westminster-chamber, Westminster, S.W.

COLIN RAE-BROWN, Esq., Oakleigh Park, Whetstone, Leicestershire.

HENRY FOX ALLIN, Esq., Lozells, Birmingham.

BANKERS.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, and CO., London, as Agents for the Worcester County Bank (Limited).

THE WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BANK (Limited), Worcester, and Branches.

MESSRS. JOHN WADE and SONS, Birmingham.
JOHN JONES, Esq., Foregate Street, Worcester.

MESSRS. FLINT and CO., Hull.
WILLIAM ECKEY, Esq., Manchester.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., Liskeard.

JOHN S. LEAVER, Esq., Stratford-on-Avon.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. WHATELEY and WHATELEY, Waterloo Street, Birmingham.
SECRETARY—HORACE P. TAHOUDIN, Esq.
OFFICES:—No. 6A, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the property of valuable slate quarries, situated in the parishes of Festiniog and North Wales, and for developing and effectually working the same on a large scale.

The property embraces an area of 356 acres, and is held on lease from the Crown, for a term of 20 years unexpired, subject to a minimum rent of £101 per annum, merging into a royalty of 1-12th.

The slate is opened up to view, and the extremely satisfactory reports of well known experience in working slate quarries in this neighbourhood, and already workings and chambers have been opened there. The slate is considered excellent in quality, being very strong and of a first-rate colour, and is said to be in all respects similar to that obtained at the celebrated Palmerston quarries adjacent to this property.

At a moderate outlay (principally for the construction of a short railway to communicate with the Festiniog Railway) slate can be produced for its cost, and ready and quick return for the investment.

3100 SHARES OF £10 EACH, BEING THE UNAPPROPRIATED CAPITAL OF THE

HORNACHOS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Limited Liability Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £60,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each.

which fully paid-up shares will be allotted to the vendors on account of purchase-money, and which shares will be held by him for at least two years.

per share to be paid on application, and £2 on allotment. Further not to exceed £2 per share, and to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ASHLEY G. J. PONSONBY, Director of the Submarine Telegraph Company, 9, Prince's-gardens, London, S.W.—

CHAIRMAN.

MRS. GIELGUD, 65, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.—

MERCHANT.

MRS. MARTIN Esq., 61, Highbury New Park, London, N.

MR. C. MARVIN, 7, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.—

MERCHANT.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Bishopsgate street, London, E.C.

MR. PATTISON, WIGG, GURNEY, and KING, 50, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM GODFREY, 9, Copthall-court, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

MR. JOHNSTONE, COOPER, WINTLE, and EVANS, 3, Coleman-street-buildings, London, E.C.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.

Captain NICHOLAS BRAY, Ystrad, Meirig, South Wales.

SECRETARY—MR. WILLIAM BATTYE.

OFFICES—16, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

OF THE COMPANY.—This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working on an extensive scale a group of silver-lead mines, situated at Hornachos, in the province of Badajoz, district of Estremadura, Spain, the property of Alexander Parist, merchant, of No. 7, Fenchurch-street, London.

OF THE PROPERTY.—The total superficial area of the mining ground is 1000 square metres, or about 750 acres, consisting of five distinct sets.

OF THE MINES.—All the properties are held in perpetuity, except the Descuidada mine, one-third of which is held in perpetuity, and two-thirds for a term years from the 27th day of April, 1872; and except the Pura de Luisa mine, which is held for a term of 99 years from the 27th day of April, 1872.

OF THE ORES.—The unusually rich nature of the ores, as will be seen from the assays, affords a good index to the character of the property to be acquired by the company.

COPY OF ASSAYS.

By whom assayed.	Name of Mine.	Description of Samples Assayed.	Produce of Fine Silver per ton of 20 cwt.	Produce of Lead.
oz. d. gr.	p. c.			
Messrs. Thomson and Sons.	Descuidada	Stone of Galena	210 10 0	67
		Dressed sample	230 0 0	64½
Ditto	Afortunada	Stone in the rough, with quartz, &c.	89 0 0	28
Ditto	Descuidada	Dressed sample	144 0 0	73½
Ditto	Ditto	Crushed ore without dressing	105 2 12	48
Ditto	Ditto	Stone in the rough, with quartz, &c.	81 15 0	36
Ditto	Afortunada	Dressed sample	231 10 0	73
Ditto	Pura de Luisa	Dressed sample from Eastern Lode	15 12 12	69
Ditto	Ditto	Dressed sample from Western Lode	15 10 0	78
Messrs. Thomson, Mathew, and Co.	Descuidada	Undressed Ore	187 0 0	69
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto (principally carbonate)	112 0 0	69½
Ditto	Ditto	Stone of Galena	201 0 0	76
Ditto	Afortunada	Stone of Ore in the rough, with Quartz, &c.	128 0 0	52

the results of the above assays it will at once be observed that the extraordinary richness of the ores places this undertaking in a totally different category from the majority of mines in which the public are allowed to participate by subscription.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

THE DESCUIDADA MINE.—Has been drained of water and debris to a depth of 112 ft. and is open cutting about 100 yards long, and a lode which averages from 6 in. in width, proving beyond a doubt that the deposits of silver-lead ores are extensive, and that the mine is a true mineral vein of great power.

the present time a very rich deposit has been laid open, as will be seen from the report, to which particular attention is requested, Captain Nicholas Bray

states that a part of the lode had gone off into the side, I had a blast run close to the water level, and I am pleased to say that we discovered masses of silver-lead ore of high grade, which, doubtless, runs parallel to our workings.

THE AFORTUNADA MINE.—A shaft has been sunk on the lode, which is from 2 to 3 ft. in depth of about 70 feet, with reference to which Captain Nicholas Bray states from the bottom of this shaft I broke splendid specimens of very rich lead ore, associated with beautiful gossan and quartz.

THE PURA DE LUISA MINE.—A shaft has been sunk for about 100 feet, and, as reported by the report, the lode presents a very favourable appearance, and is at present as worth at the bottom of the shaft fully 2 tons per fathom. It is pointed out only a few characteristics of this undertaking to justify the very moderate capital of the company, the advanced state of works, and the small labour, are all features deserving of careful consideration, whilst the small value of the ores is so great that basing the calculations as to production on moderate scale as large results as any that have ever yet been recorded in the history of mining may reasonably be anticipated.

The full technical details are furnished in the reports made by Capt. Nicholas Bray and Capt. Robert Northey, which may be seen at the offices of the company.

THE PURCHASE.—This extensive range of mineral ground has been acquired, as from the 1st day of August last, together with the benefit of all monies paid to that date, for £35,000, of which sum £29,000 is taken by the vendor in fully paid-up shares of £10 each, to bear dividends as fully paid-up shares, and balance of £6000 in cash.

The company is also to repay the vendor, within four months from date of registration, the sum of £4000, which represents the value of machinery, tools, and materials since the 1st of August last, and the working costs from the 1st of August to the 31st of December, 1872, incurred in anticipation for the company.

The vendor, to show his entire confidence in the undertaking, has agreed not to reserve to himself two years with any of the shares to be taken by him on account of the company.

The vendor reserves to himself full liberty in the selection of allottees, their names being to be placed in the hands of bona fide investors.

The vendor applies for and hold their shares precisely on the same conditions as the other shareholders.

no allotment being made, the amount paid as deposit will be returned without deduction.

THE PURCHASE OF DOCUMENTS AND SAMPLES.—The contract for the purchase of the documents and samples, as also samples of ores from the mines, may be seen at the offices of the company, 16, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

of which agreement entered into is between Alexander Parist of the one part, and the National Provincial Bank of England, of the other part, dated 10th day of August, 1872.

For shares must be made in the accompanying form, and forwarded, with the deposit of £1 per share, either to the bankers of the company, the National Provincial Bank of England, or to Mr. William Battye, the secretary of the company, at the offices, 16, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

proposals and forms of application can be obtained of the company's bankers, Mr. Wm. Godfrey, 9, Copthall-court, or of the secretary, at the offices of the company.

By order of the Board, WILLIAM BATTYE, Secretary,
16, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by the bankers.)

The Directors of The Hornachos Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), London.

Having paid to your credit, at The National Provincial Bank of England, the sum of £1 per share, being £1 per share on shares of the Hornachos Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), I request you to allot me that number of shares, and to pay the balance due thereon, according to the terms of the prospectus, and I request you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares which may be allotted to me.

Name (in full).....
Address (in full).....
Profession (if any).....
1873 Signature.....

GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS.

Published monthly. Post free.

ARGO'S "GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS"

contains information (ample and correct) of all the best-paying investments, and the names of men of business should consult the "Guide" for reliable and valuable information.

THOMAS SPARGO,
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Established Twenty-six Years, Fifteen at present address.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the OKEL TOR MINE COMPANY.—By an Order made by His Honor the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the above matter, dated the 28th day of January, 1873, on the petition of Robert Marsden Massey, of No. 41, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, a contributory and creditor of the said company, it WAS ORDERED that the said OKEL TOR MINE COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

R. M. PAUL, Truro,
(Agent for Davidsons, Carr, Bannister, and Morris, 70, Basinghall-street, London, Petitioner's Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 29th January, 1873.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT WESTERN MINES MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before Wednesday, the 12th day of February next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to FREDERICK MARSHALL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.

Dated Truro, January 29th, 1873. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

In Chancery.

TEAGUE V. TEAGUE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the Court, with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor Sir JOHN WICKES, by MR. HENRY BRUTON, at the Angel Hotel, at Coleford, in the county of Gloucester, on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1873, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in Four Lots.

Lot 1.—TWO FREEHOLD COTTAGES, and the following SHARES in certain FREEHOLD COAL MINES, viz.:

Lot 2.—TWO (3rd) PARTS or SHARES of WIMBELOW, or WIMBERRY or HOPEWELL LEVEL COLLIERY.

Lot 3.—ONE EQUAL THIRD PART or SHARE of NEW FOUND OUT LEVEL COLLIERY.

Lot 4.—TWENTY-SIX (4th) PARTS or SHARES of the POTLID LEVEL COLLIERY, and certain LEASEHOLD PIECES of LAND held therewith.

Particulars and conditions of sale gratis of Messrs. BRUTON, KNOWLES, and BRUTON, Albion-chambers, King-street, Gloucester; of Messrs. WEBB, STOCK, and BURR, of No. 11, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London; of Mr. TOM GOULD, of Newnham, Gloucester, Solicitor; of Messrs. ROBERTSON and FORD, of Chancery-lane; and of Messrs. CLARKE, SON, and RAWLINS, of 65, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, Solicitors.

HARVEY'S AND HUDSON'S BANKRUPTCY.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES AND MINING PROPERTY IN MEXICO.

MESSRS. NEWSON, STANLEY, and CO. are instructed by the trustees, under the above bankruptcy, to SELL BY AUCTION at the Mart Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1873, at One o'clock precisely, the SHARES of ROGER ALLDAY KERROBIN, Esq., in the VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE GOLD AND SILVER MINES, and MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, in the City of Zacatecas, Mexico, with the STORES and UTENSILS as now used and carried on in the mining business of Bote negotiation.

The share of Mr. Kerrobin in the above mines and property consists of:—

1.—SIX 24th PARTS or BARRAS in the BOTE MINE.

2.—ONE FOURTH of 18 24th PARTS or BARRAS in LOS CLEREGOS MINE.

3.—SIX 24th PARTS or BARRAS in the HACIENDA DE CINCO SEÑORES (Reduction Works).

The Bote Mine, situated about 3 miles from Zacatecas, has given immense riches, both of gold and silver ore, and is believed to be promising success in future workings, by fresh outlay for new shaft and other works required for its further development.

The Los Cleregos Mine is situated about 1 mile from the Bote Mine, and is a comparatively new and unexplored mine, but there are good prospects of its producing a considerable amount of valuable ore. Its principal shaft is sunk at a depth of 210 metres, it has three levels on the vein, the vein varying in width from ½ to 1 metres, and yields ore of silver.

The Reduction Works are well situated for the mines of the district. The mines are in good working order, and well stocked with animals and stores.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained 14 days prior to the day of sale of E. C. BAILEY, Esq., solicitor, Norwich (the trustee); of Messrs. G. F. HUDSON, MATTHEWS, and CO., solicitors, 23, Bucklersbury, London; of J. B. COOKS, Esq., vendor's solicitor, Norwich; and of the auctioneers, No. 2, Wallbrook, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS AND COMPANIES.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LAND PROPERTIES IN SWEDEN for IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, which would doubtless prove a profitable investment.

Further particulars to be ascertained from B. A. GRAUOFF and Co., 3, Jeffrey-square, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

HEMATITE ORE.

TO BE SOLD, A VALUABLE HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE in NORTH WALES, now being profitably worked, situated within a few miles of blast furnaces.

Apply to H. DONSON, 2A, Thomas-street, Liverpool.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, including the present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, which in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.

Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

LOVELL CO.'S TINS TIN MINE FOR SALE.

THE LIQUIDATORS offer the LOVELL CONSOLS TIN MINE FOR SALE—that is, the LEASE, ENGINE, AND PLANT.

Orders to view may be had of Mr. ALFRED LAWRENCE, 2, Bucklersbury, E.C.

Tenders received up to the 7th February next.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a 33 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke equal beam, in good order, and little the worse for wear. Also, TWO 11 tons and ONE 9 tons CORNISH BOILERS, with 7 ft. diameter shells, tubes 3 ft. diameter. Open to a reasonable offer for the lot into trucks, or separately, as may be agreed on.

Applications to be made to "E. B." Engineer, Mr. Sandford's, Stationer, High-street, Shrewsbury.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, THE LEASE of an extensive IRON MINE in IRELAND. The deposit of ore is unlimited and easily worked. No machinery or pumping are required, and splendid accommodation for shipping to all parts. The mines are in full working order, and will bear the strictest inspection. Very large quantities of ore are contracted for, and purchasers ready to receive it.

Apply, "Iron Ore," care of MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO IRONMASTERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, THE LEASE for 42 years, of a VALUABLE IRONSTONE ROYALTY, in the heart of the CLEVELAND DISTRICT, with shafts sunk, and the stone opened up, and ready for immediate realisation—being within 20 yards of the main line of rails to Middlesbrough; its position and instant profitable working is unquestionable.

Apply to Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, A FREEHOLD BEST FIRE-CLAY AND TERRACOTTA WORKS, complete, with nearly new plant for grinding and working the clay, steam-engine, drying sheds, kilns, &c.; capable of producing 22,000 bricks weekly. It is situated in the midst of other flourishing like works, with coal at low figures, and has rail and water accommodation on the site itself. The clay produces the most superior white-facing bricks, ornamental terra-cotta works, &c. With £800 an energetic man can here make a genuine fortune.

Apply to Mr. WATSON, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the HUNSTANWORTH AND NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES the former about 3534 acres and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, S.W., or Stockton-on-Tees; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., and Hayden Bridge, Northumberland.

TO BE LET, A SLATE QUARRY in WALES (grey colour) in a good position for working, and within an easy distance to the railway station.

For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS EVANS, James's-park, Abergwill, Carmarthen.

HEMATITE IRON ORE.—DOWARD IRON MINE.

TO BE LET, THE HEMATITE IRON ORE under about FIFTY-TWO ACRES of MINERAL PROPERTY, belonging to T. W. BOOKER, Esq., of Velindra, near Cardiff, situated in the parish of WHITCHURCH, in the county of HEREFORD.

For particulars, and to treat, apply to DONSON, BROWN, and ADAMS, Guildhall-chambers, Cardiff.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL, IRELAND.

TO BE SOLD, EIGHT TOWNLANDS, containing above NINE THOUSAND ACRES. MUCKISH GLASS SAND. SLATES and IRON ORE are found on this property.

Please apply to the Rev. A. NIXON, Clones.

NEW TURBINE WHEEL.

TO BE SOLD (cheap), a NEW VERTICAL TURBINE WHEEL, 3 ft. diameter, feed pipe 20 inches diameter, manufactured by the North-moor Foundry Company.

For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. G. WILLIAMS, General Merchant, Aberystwith, Wales.

STEAM ENGINE.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a GOOD 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft stroke in shaft, 9 ft. in cylinder, with or without a 10 ton BOILER. Also iron Rings for a 40-ft. WATER WHEEL and PITWORK of various sizes.

Apply to GEORGE PROUT, Lumborn Foundry, Tavistock.

FOR SALE, TWENTY 8-ton COAL WAGONS, drop bottoms and side doors, four years old, built by Eastwood; to be sold on three years' purchase lease; will, perhaps, be divided into lots of 10 each.

TWENTY 8-ton COAL WAGONS, drop bottoms and side doors, seven years old.

SIX 6-ton COAL WAGONS, Midland Wagon Company's build, five years old; can be seen in a lot at a Midland Station; will be sold prompt, as are in liquidation.

FIVE 6-ton COAL WAGONS, working on Midland Railway; to be sold to close executor's accounts.

About ONE HUNDRED TONS RAILS, secondhand, 38 to 40 lbs.; will be divided.

Apply to EDWARD COCKBURN, Park Ravine, Nottingham.

FOR SALE, a high-class double-cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear for pumping, winding, ore crushing, &c.

FOR SALE, a COMBINED ENGINE (9½ in. cylinder); VERTICAL BOILER and 9 feet pan MORTAR MILL, on travelling carriage, with six wheels.

Also, ENGINE and 7 feet PAN MILL.

FOR SALE, an excellent 9-horse power VERTICAL ENGINE.

FOR SALE, an excellent SAW TABLE.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL VERY GOOD SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Apply to — BARROWS and STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY, OXON.

FOR SALE.

A DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 36 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, With 12 ton FLY WHEEL. All as good as new.

Also, a 10 ton CORNISH BOILER, With necessary fittings.

Can be viewed, and particulars obtained, on application to Capt. JOHN PAUL, Llanilloes, Montgomeryshire.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of most approved construction, from 8 to 60 in. cylinder, for WINDING and GENERAL PURPOSES.

Some good secondhand HORIZONTAL ENGINES ON SALE, single and in pairs, from 14 inches to 20 inches cylinders, suitable for winding, &c. GOOD BOILERS of all sizes.

CREASE AND CO., 39, CONGREVE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

WALKER'S CENTRAL LIFT STAMPS.—The PATENTEE is DESIROUS of ARRANGING with a LOCAL MANUFACTURER TO SUPPLY these STAMPS for the COUNTY OF CORNWALL. The stamps have been much approved by all practical men who have inspected them, and they embrace the old system of stamping, with improvements in detail, which secure 40 per cent. economy of power.

The stamps may be seen in operation at the Gobbett Tin Mine, about three miles from Buckfastleigh, or at the works of the inventor, as below.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN WALKER, Engineer, 12, James-street, Old-street, City-road, London.

TO MINERS.

IMPROVED DRESSING MACHINERY.—Having DESIGNED and ERECTED an APPARATUS that will PREVENT the ESCAPE of the smallest particle of MINERAL of whatever kind held in suspension in water, I am DESIROUS of MAKING ARRANGEMENTS for ITS INTRODUCTION. It can be applied to large or small streams, occupies a limited space, requires but little attention, can be kept in continuous operation, being sealed while in work, or can be made self-cleaning, classifies the stuff, and to a very considerable extent concentrates the mineral, is inexpensive in its application, and perfect in its action.

Further particulars may be obtained (and an apparatus can be seen at work by giving four days notice) of CHARLES FENIGILL, Pontswill, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES—7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS, AND HAMMER MILLS, ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY, have been purchased by

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,

Who are in a position to MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF ENGINEERING and FOUNDRY WORK, SHOVELS, and MINING TOOLS of every description; and have had a large experience in preparing MACHINERY FOR FOREIGN MINES.

As well as selecting mechanics to erect the same.

N., M., AND CO. have always a STOCK OF SECOND HAND MATERIALS.

THE MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

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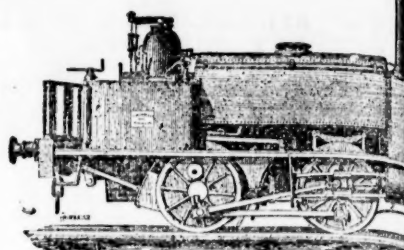
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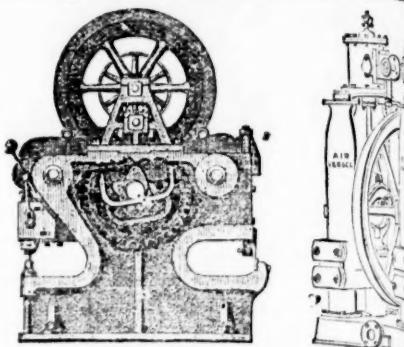
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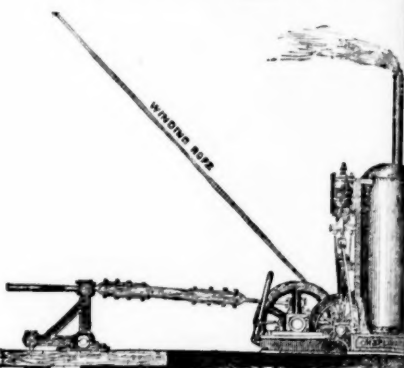
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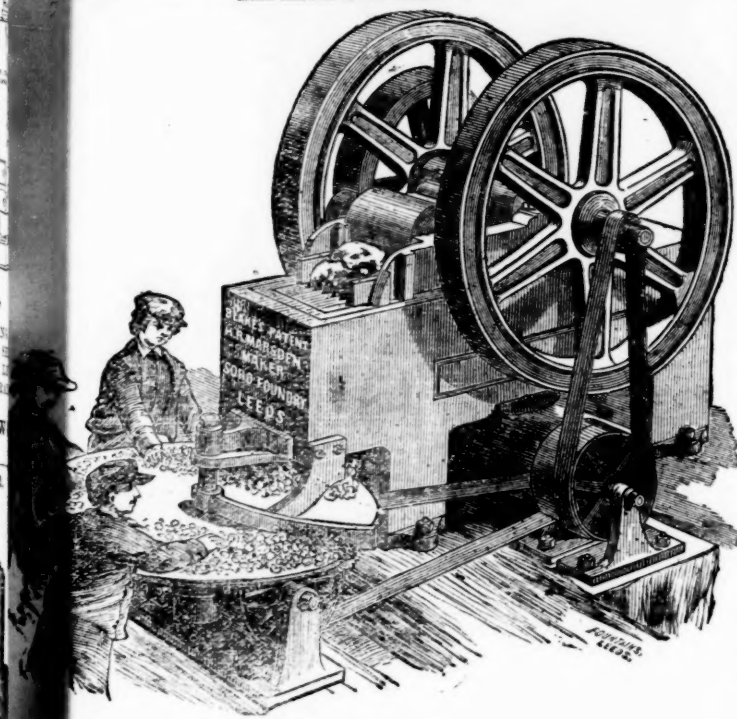
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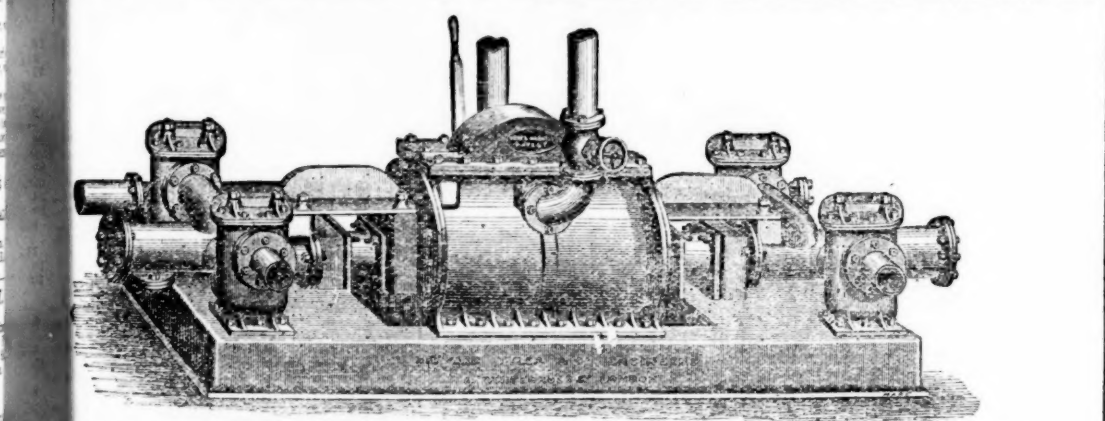


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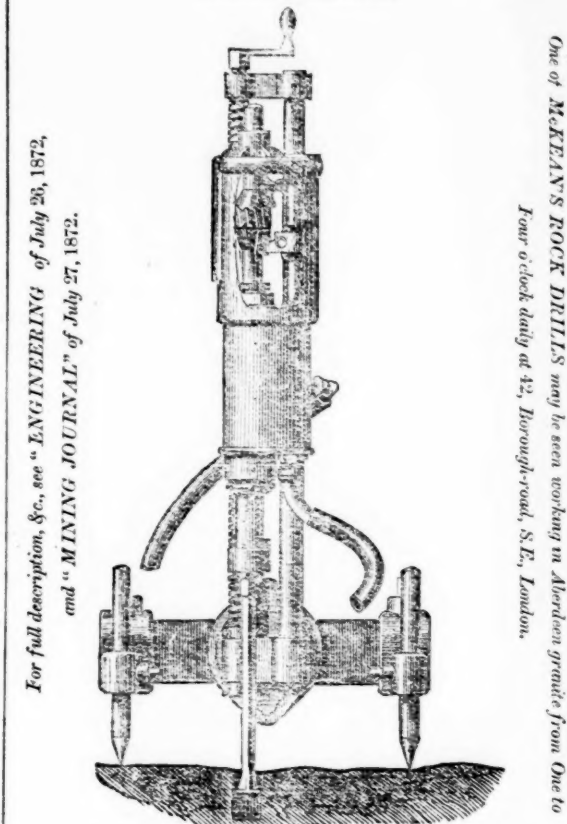
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10000	Blowdown, c, Rochdale (3000 Bsh.)	1 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 6 Jan. 1873
5000	Blowdown, c, Rochdale (24 sh.)	3 5 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	—
18000	Boscawell Downs, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
200	Butt, c, St. Just*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
500	Butt, c, St. Just*	1 0 0	—	—	2 4 0	0 7 0	Oct. 1872
4000	Butt, c, St. Just*	1 0 0	—	—	19 5 0	2 10 0	Oct. 1872
857	Cargill, c, Newlyn	13 15 7	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
6400	Castell, c, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0	July 1872
5000	Castle-an-Dinas, c, St. Columb	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	301 0 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1872
1000	Carn Brea, c, Illogan*	35 0 0	157 1/2	150 155	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan*	19 14 9	24	20 22	110 14 0	0 12 0	May 1872
10240	Devon Grt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	0 2 0	8	7 1/2 8 1/2	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1872
656	Ding Dong, c, Guisul	10 14 10	75	67 1/2 70	100 6 8	1 10 0	Dec. 1872
4266	Dolcoath, c, c, Sancreed*	10 14 10	175	154 175	0 10 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1872
18000	East Bales, c, St. Cleer	2 14 0	4	3 1/2 4	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	—	208 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1872
300	East Dore, c, Cardiganshire	0 9 9	15	13 1/2 14	13 6 3	0 2 6	Jan. 1873
6400	East Parren, c, Illogan	25 0 0	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2500	Foxdale, c, Isle of Man*	3 15 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1872
5000	Frank Mills, c, Christow	3 10 6	3 1/2	2 1/2 3	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
3850	Gawton, c, Tavistock*	3 10 6	—	—	0 3 10 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1873
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, (30,000 £1 p., 10,000	15 0 0	—	—	15 1 0	0 2 6	June 1872
15000	Great Laxey, c, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
5000	Great Wheel Vor, c, Helston*	40 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 12 0	0 3 0	Dec. 1872
6400	Green Hurth, c, Cumberland*	0 6 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), c, c	4 19 0	—	—	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
1024	Herdfoot, c, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	20	14 16	4 8 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
6000	Hillingdon Downs, c, Calstock	6 4 0	8 1/2	8 1/2 9	0 3 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1872
25000	Killidreagh, c, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
6000	Killidreagh, c, Chacewater	10 15 0	—	—	554 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1872
400	Lisburne, c, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
5784	Lowell, c, Cardiganshire	3 0 0	—	—	7 13 0	0 6 0	July 1872
20000	Marke Valley, c, Cardigan*	4 10 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	61 15 8	0 12 0	Nov. 1872
5000	Minera Mining Co., c, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, c, c	7 0 0	8 1/2	7 1/2 8	0 10 0	0 4 0	July 1872
6400	New Pembroke, c, c, Par Station	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1872
12000	North Hendre, c, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1872
2000	North Levant, c, c, St. Just	10 12 0	15	14 15	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000	Pen-an-drea, c, Redruth	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 15 6	0 3 0	Jan. 1873
6000	Penhalls, c, St. Agnes	8 0 0	—	—	39 19 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
6000	Phenix, c, Linkinhorne	4 3 4	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
1772	Polberron, c, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870
2000	Polberron, c, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
1120	Providence, c, c, c, c, c	10 6 7	20	17 1/2 18 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
15000	Prince Patrick, c, c, c, c, c	1 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1873
12000	Roman Gravel, c, c, c, c, c	7 10 0	19	18 1/2 19 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
5000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom, c, c	4 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
10000	Shelton, c, c, c, c, c, c	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 1 0	0 1 1	Sept. 1872
6000	Shelton, c, c, c, c, c, c	1 0 0	—	—	698 10 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1872
6000	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	200	190 200	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
5000	South Carr Brea, c, c, Illogan	1 17 6	4	3 1/2 4	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
6000	South Dore, c, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	17 5 0	0 10 0	June 1872
242	Sperme Moor, c, St. Just	36 17 9	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
940	St. Ives Consols, c, St. Ives	10 15 0	17	16 17	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c, c	3 10 0	15 1/2	14 1/2 15	0 3 0	0 3 0	Nov. 1872
12000	Tankerville, c, Salop*	6 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
25000	Terras, c, St. Austell*	1 0 0	61	57 59	42 13 6	1 13 0	Dec. 1872
6000	Tincroft, c, c, c, c, c, c	1 0 0	—	—	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
4000	Trumpton Consols, c, Helston	5 15 0	15	13 15	8 15 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1873
15000	Van, c, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	40	35 40	51 17 6	0 10 0	Jan. 1873
3000	W. Chiverton, c, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	12	11 12	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
2448	West Wheel Franks, c, Illogan	26 13 9	16	14 15	79 19 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1872
400	West Wheel Seton, c, Camborne	47 0 0	45	38 40	10 10 0	0 4 0	Dec. 1872
12288	Wheel Arthur, c, c, Calstock	1 0 0	60	55 60	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
5179	Wheel Arthur, c, c, Illogan	5 0 0	60	55 60	0 13 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
2048	Wheel Jane, c, c, c, c, c, c	2 13 10	3 1/2	4 1/2	10 0 0	0 7 6	July 1872
4265	Wheel Kitty, c, St. Agnes	5 4 6	16	15 15 1/2	9 8 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
2048	Wheel Kitty, c, c, c, c, c, c	3 10 6	—	—	14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
866	Wheel Margaret, c, c, c, c, c, c	13 17 6	8	6 1/2 7 1/2	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
10000	Wheel Mary, c, St. Dennis	1 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 6 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1872
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, c, c, c, c, c, c	10 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2 8 1/2	73 19 0	0 4 0	Dec. 1872
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings, c, c, c, c, c, c	2 12 6	—	—	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
2000	Wheel Russell, c, c, c, c, c, c	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1871
15000	Wheel Russell, c, c, c, c, c, c	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheel Whistler, c, c, c, c, c, c	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1872
20878	Wicklow, c, c, c, c, c, c, c	2 10 0	5 1/2	5 1/2 6	52 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Divid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total Div.	Per Share.	Last Paid.
35000	Alamillos, c, Spain*	2 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2 2 1/2	0 19 3	0 1 6	Sept. 1872
30000	Almalya and Tinto Consols, c, c	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 3 3	0 1 0	Dec. 1872
20000	Australasian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 2 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1871
10000	Battle Mountain, c, c, (2400 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 0	July 1872
6000	Bensberg, c, Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 3 4	0 3 4	Aug. 1872
12320	Burra Burra, c, c, So. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	55 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c, So. Africa	0 15 0	26	26 27	0 6 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
30000	Central American Assay, c, c	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
21900	Colorado Terrible, c, Colorado*	0 14 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	2 5 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
75162	Don Pedro North of Rio, c, c	0 14 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	July 1871
25000	Eberhardt and Aurora, c, Nevada*	10 0 0	14	12 1/2 13 1/2	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
50000	Emma, c, c, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	2 4 9	0 2 6	Apr. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, c, Aust.	2 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1872
30000	Ferguson, c, California*	2 0 0	—	—	2 11 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1873
30000	Flagstaff, c, Utah*	10 0 0	15 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	0 2 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Fortuna, c, Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1868
50000	Gol. Run, c, c, c, c, c, c	1 3 0	—	—	13 13 4	0 5 0	Sept. 1872
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., c, Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Apr. 1872
20000	Los Chancos, c, c, Utah	5 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1872
15000	Linas, c, Spain*	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
7567	Lustaniana, Portugal* (25 shares)	3 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, c	10 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
5000	Mountain Chief, c, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	3 10 0	1 4 0	Sept. 1872
12000	Preussische Berg- u. Hütten Aktien, c, c	30 0 0	20	18 20	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1871
10000	Pontal, c, c, France*	20 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1872
200000	Port Phillip, c, c, c, c, c, c	1 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	6 per cent.	—	Apr. 1871
44900	Rehmann Consols, c, Nevada*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 0 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1872
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., c, c	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 12 2	0 5 0	June 1871
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	1 11 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
60000	South Aurora, c, Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1872
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	26 10 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1872
20000	Tollima, c, c, (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
500	Westphalian, c, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Divid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, c				